

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2017.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—At a GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the ACADEMICIANS, held on the 18th instant, George Richmond, Esq. and Barrow Marochetti were elected Royal Academicians in the room of Sir C. L. Eastlake and John Gibson, Esq., deceased.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.
THE LAST EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT this season, will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 4. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, and of the Society's Clerk, at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; by Vouchers from Fellows of the Society. Price 5s. and on the day, 7d. each. Gates open at 3 o'clock. Bands will play from 2 till 7 o'clock.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GREAT ROSE SHOW and LAST EXHIBITION of the Season, on THURSDAY, June 28. Bands of the 1st Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards. Tickets (bought before the day, 10s. Friends, 5s. 6d.; Public, 5s.; on the day, 7d. 6d. each. Gates open at 3 o'clock. Bands will play from 2 till 7 o'clock. Agents, Keith, Prosser & Co. 48, Cheapside, E.C.

AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN.
MEMBERS ARE INFORMED that a MEETING for the Reading and Discussion of Papers connected with Balloon Ascents and Aerial Navigation, WILL BE HELD at the SOCIETY of ARTS, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 8 P.M.
His Grace the DUKE of ARGYLL will preside. Gentlemen desirous of becoming Members, and receiving a Card of Admission, will please address the Honorary Secretary, FREDERICK W. BREAREY, Hon. Sec. Maidenstone Hill, Blackheath, S.E.

RAFFAELLE.—Now on View, at the Office of the Arundel Society, Two highly-finished WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by Signor Mariannucci, from the Fresco of the "HELIODROMA" and the "MIRACLE of BOLSENIA," in the Stanza of the Vatican. Admission Gratis, from 10 till 5; Saturdays, 10 till 4.
F. W. MAYNARD, Secretary.
24, Old Bond-street.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON. founded in 1863, for the Study of, and the Publication of Works on, the Science of Man. Gentlemen wishing to join this Society may obtain Conditions of Membership from the Assistant Secretary, at the Rooms of the Society, 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, W.C.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION of WORKS of the late GODFREY SYKES.—The Designs, Architectural Decorations, Models, Paintings, and Water-colour Drawings, are now EXHIBITED at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.
By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

PROFESSORSHIP of POLITICAL ECONOMY in the UNIVERSITY of DUBLIN.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for this Professorship has been POSTPONED till next OCTOBER TERM.
DUBLIN, June 15, 1866.
JOHN FOLEKEN, Registrar of Trinity College.

MANCHESTER ROYAL EXCHANGE.—In compliance with the request of several Architects, the Committee have resolved to EXTEND the TIME for sending in Designs for the New Royal Exchange to the 29th day of SEPTEMBER NEXT.
To correct a misunderstanding, the Committee wish to state that a Design for a "Manchester New Exchange," which has been freely advertised, was prepared for a "limited" Company, with which the Manchester Royal Exchange has no connexion whatever.
By order,
EDWIN SIMPSON, Secretary.
Manchester Royal Exchange, June 20.

A LADY, residing in one of the healthiest parts of Devonshire, wishes to receive THREE or FOUR YOUNG LADIES to study with her only Daughter. They would have all the care and comforts of a pleasant home, the occasional use of a carriage and ponies to ride. The house, situated on a hill, and surrounded by pleasant grounds, is spacious and airy. Their studies would be superintended by the Lady herself, and an excellent and accomplished resident Governess, aided, if required, by eminent Masters. To assure Parents residing at a great distance, or abroad, unexceptionable references given and required. Terms, 100*l.* per annum.—Address G. L., 1, Fowls-place, London, W.C.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, near STOCKBRIDGE, HANTS.
The Course of Study embraces the ordinary English branches, Drawing, Land-Surveying, the Classical and Modern Languages. The Natural Sciences and Practical Chemistry form a prominent feature, and instruction in them is very efficiently provided for. For terms and further particulars apply to
CHARLES WILLMORE, Principal.

A LADY who has long been successfully engaged in Tuition, both in England and on the Continent, intends, immediately after the Midsummer Vacation, to COMMENCE a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL, for the Education of Gentlemen's Daughters. Her house is beautifully situated in one of the healthiest parts of England, and the domestic arrangements will be those of a private family. The best references to Clergymen and others.—Address Mrs. B. H. T., Severn House, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.

MATRICULATION (Jan. 1867).—Second R.A. and B.Sc. (Oct. 1866)—CLASSES, conducted by CAMBRIDGE GRADUATES (Wragler, First-class Classic, and Natural Sciences Honour-man), commence July 2. Demonstrations in a Laboratory.—CANTAB., 4, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn.

ITALY.—A GENTLEMAN, residing in Italy, who knows the Country thoroughly, and has some interest in it, whose Time is wholly unoccupied, wishes to secure an AGENCY or BUSINESS, to give him some occupation.—Address M. E., Mr. Lindley's, 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

A GRADUATE, with Honours, of the University of London, is desirous of giving INSTRUCTION in Classics, Mathematics, French, and Hebrew.—Address ERN. HARRIS, 33, Collingwood-street, N.E.

WANTED, by a German Lady, from the Conservatorium, Leipzig, an ENGAGEMENT as DAILY GOVERNESS, in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park. Music, Singing, French, and German.—Address A.B., Post-office, Princess terrace, Regent's Park-road, N.W.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A Lady desires EMPLOYMENT as a GOVERNESS, in English (conversational and grammatically), German, and the Rudiments of Italian and Drawing. The Suburbs or Outskirts of London preferred.—Address M. S. M., Denne, News-agent, 1, Sussex-road, Coal Harbour-lane, Brighton, S.

THE COMMERCIAL, ENGINEERING and SCIENTIFIC COLLEGE, CHESTER, offers a thoroughly sound English Education, together with instruction in the Modern Languages and Classics.
In the Upper Classes particular attention is given to Mathematics, Mechanics, Chemistry, Physical Science, and Drawing. The College has been recognized by the Secretary of State for India, "as possessing efficient Classes for Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Physics."
Apply to the Rev. ARTHUR RIGG, College, Chester.

A HIGH WRANGLER and Third-Class Classic, a Scholar of Trinity College, desires to meet with a TUTORSHIP for the Long Vacation.—Address S. A. T., Trinity College, Cambridge.

THE UNIVERSITIES, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, the LINE, &c.—A Private Tutor, to whose practical skill and ability many eminent persons have borne testimony, RECEIVES PUPILS as above.—Address Rev. ARTHUR, Mr. Macintosh, 24, Paternoster-row, E.C.

HOME EDUCATION.—A WIDOW LADY, residing sixteen miles from London, wishes to meet with ONE or TWO YOUNG LADIES, between the ages of Ten and Fifteen, to EDUCATE with her own Children. They would have the advantages of a very comfortable Home, a German Governess and Masters. The Lady devotes her time to their comfort. The highest References. Cows and Poultry kept.—Address A. B., Post-Office, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

COLLEGE COMMUNAL de BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.—The Sons of ENGLISH GENTLEMEN are here PREPARED for the EXAMINATIONS for Admission to Woolwich, Sandhurst, direct Commissions, Indian Civil Service, Home Service, Matriculation, and all other Examinations in the Universities. The Course of instruction comprises Mathematics, Classics, Modern Languages, History and Literature. Pupils are received as Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars. Added to this Institution is a Junior College for the reception of Youths from six to ten years of age.—For particulars apply to M. BLARINGHEM, Officier de l'Université, Boulogne-sur-Mer; or Prospective may be obtained of M. Le FAUCON, St. Regent-street, London, W.

MEDICAL.—Any Gentleman wishing to retire from the more arduous duties of a really good Practice would find the Advertiser a desirable PARTNER, London or within 20 miles preferred. Terms liberal.—Address A. B., care of Messrs. Watkins, Baker & Baylis, Solicitors, Ruckville-street, London.

MENTAL AFFECTIONS.—A Physician, residing within an easy distance of London by rail, has at the present time VACANCIES in his house for TWO LADIES and ONE GENTLEMAN. This House has been established over 60 years for the reception of ten high-class Patients only.—Address M. D., care of Messrs. Whicker & Blaise, 67, St. James's-st., S.W.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—THE LABORATORY, 50, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, is Open for Day and Evening Instruction, under the direction of Mr. VACHER.—Analyses undertaken.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.—Just published, Gratis, a Priced CATALOGUE, containing a number of highly interesting specimens, from the Fourteenth Century to the present time, marked at low prices, at WALLER'S Temple Book Depot, 55, Fleet-street, E.C. Autographs Purchased. "All Collectors should consult Waller's List."

TO PRINCIPALS of SCHOOLS.—A middle-aged LADY desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as Housekeeper in a first-class School for Young Gentlemen. She has had many years' experience in similar engagements, and possesses unexceptionable testimonials and references.—Address E. A., Grove House, Tottenham, N.

DR. PICK'S LECTURES on MEMORY as delivered at the University of Oxford, at King's College, University College, &c., on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 3 o'clock, at the CRYSTAL PALACE.
For School and Private Tuition, apply to 6, Bryanston-street, Portman-square.

HINDEE, HINDUSTANEE and GERMAN LANGUAGES.—A German Missionary, who has been Twenty-seven Years in India, is desirous of giving INSTRUCTION in the HINDEE, Hindustanee and German Languages.—Address J. F., Prudhoe House, Tottenham.

A PROSPECTUS of a New Work on the LIFE and WRITINGS of SHAKESPEARE, printed for Subscribers only, to be profusely illustrated by Wood Engravings, will be sent free to any persons forwarding their Names and Addresses, legibly written, to J. O. HALLIWELL, Esq., No. 6, St. Mary's-place, West Brompton, near London.

TO LITERARY and OTHER SOCIETIES.—The USE of an eligible SUITE of FURNISHED ROOMS, situate at the West End, can be OBTAINED on moderate terms, including gas, &c.—Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARIES of the Medical Society of London, 32, George-street, Hanover-square, W.

A GENTLEMAN, of many years' experience on the Daily and Weekly Press, wishes for an Engagement as EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR of a Liberal Journal. Unexceptionable references.—Apply to "PARR," care of Messrs. C. Mitchell & Co. Newspaper Press Directory, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE PRESS.—A Verbatim Reporter, of fifteen years' standing, with long experience in the duties of Sub-Editor, DESIRES a RE-ENGAGEMENT. The Advertiser has received a Classical Education. First-class testimonials and references.—Address Messrs. C. Mitchell & Co. Newspaper Press Directory Office, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London.

LEADER WRITING.—A Gentleman, connected with the London Press, has time to furnish two or three LEADING ARTICLES to a Liberal Newspaper.—Apply to "LEADER WRITER," care of Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE PRESS.—A Journalist of much Experience on the Daily and Weekly Press, as Editor, Sub-Editor, Reviewer, and Reporter, and who is now editing a first-class weekly provincial Newspaper, wants another ENGAGEMENT. Unexceptionable references.—M. X., Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

AMANUENSIS.—A Shorthand Writer, accustomed to prepare Manuscript for the Press, DESIRES a RE-ENGAGEMENT as AMANUENSIS. He is now at liberty in consequence of the departure for the Seat of War of the eminent Historian lately using his services. First-class references.—Address by letter to W. ROBERTSON, 93, Cannon-street, E.C.

TO BOOKSELLERS' ASSISTANTS.—An Opening is now offered, in a first-rate Colonial Establishment, to a YOUNG MAN possessing a full knowledge of the Trade.—Apply, by letter only, to S. L. NASS, Falmouth, Cornwall.

COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS, NEWS-AGENTS, and PERIODICAL DEALERS, are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with Books, Magazines, Periodicals, &c., at the lowest possible terms for cash.
N.B. The very best attention devoted to Miscellaneous Orders for Book Magazines, Numbers, &c., on modern, and Falmouth, Cornwall.
F. LAMB, Publisher, &c., 13, Gough-square, Fleet-street, E.C.

NOTICE.—The Third and Enlarged Edition (cheap, 8vo. cloth, 3s.) of Mr. H. NORFOLK'S COLLECTION of CURIOUS EPITAPHS is now ready.—J. R. SMITH, 39, Soho-square, London.

TO MUSEUMS.—FOR SALE, at less than their cost, a number of well-bound GLASS CASES, with polished Oak Frames, made for a Museum. Apply to Mr. DAKOS, Weymouth.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—This grand PICTURE, which has created such unparalleled interest in the United States, is NOW ON VIEW at T. M'LEAN'S New Gallery, 7, HAYMARKET, next the Theatre. Admission, 1*l.*

THE UNITED LIBRARIES, 307, Regent-street, W.—Subscriptions from One Guinea to any amount, according to the supply required. All the best new books, English, French, and German, immediately on publication. Prospectuses, with Lists of New Publications and Catalogues of Cheap Books, gratis and post free.—BOOTH'S, CHURCHILL'S, HODGSON'S, and SAUNDERS & O'LEY'S United Libraries, 307, Regent-street, next the Royal Polytechnic Institution.

NEW SILKWORM.—The superb BOMBAY CYNTHIA feeds on leaves of the *Alnus glandulosa*, &c. For Eggs apply to Dr. WALLACE, Colchester, Essex.

ANCIENT and MODERN COINS, MEDALS, &c.—Mr. C. R. TAYLOR, 2, Montague-street, Russell-square, respectfully announces that he has an extensive Collection of the above Articles for selection on moderate terms. Also fine Proofs and Pattern Pieces, Cabinets, Numismatic Books, &c. Articles can be forwarded to any part of the Country for inspection. Coins, &c. bought or exchanged, and every information given in reply to communications addressed as above. Attendance daily from 10 A.M.

PACTRIAN COINS.—A small COLLECTION of this most interesting Class of Coins, including some rare and choice specimens arranged for Public Sale, shortly to take place, will be ON VIEW during the ENSUING WEEK, at the sale of Mr. C. R. Taylor, 2, Montague-street, Russell-square. W.C. Catalogues, when ready, will be forwarded to applicants, on the receipt of two stamps, by Mr. C. R. Taylor, or by the Auctioneers, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Fildes, Wellington-street, Strand.

CLAREMONT and GARTER HOTEL and TAVERN, 1, Clarendon Hill.—The new Coffee-room is NOW OPEN to the public. Families and Gentlemen requiring Apartments in the new Family Hotel should, in order to avoid disappointment, apply to the General Manager at least a week in advance.
DAVID LAWRENCE, General Manager.

THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, CHANCERY-LANE BRANCH: 124, Chancery-lane.
The Directors HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that this Branch is NOW OPEN for Business.
May 1, 1866. F. K. HEWITT, Manager.

YACHTING.—MEDITERRANEAN.—A Gentleman experienced in Yachting, is organising a Select Party of Thirty-five Ladies and Gentlemen for a Three Months CRUISE, to Visit Twenty-six most noted Places. Starting on the 14th July. A few Berths only vacant.—All information of L. A. M., at Wheatley, Pease & Co.'s, 150, Cheapside, E.C.

MR. CLAUDEY, Photographer to the Queen. EVERY STYLE of PHOTOGRAPHY.
Choice Specimens of improved Photography are now exhibited at Mr. CLAUDEY'S Gallery, from which Ladies and Gentlemen can select.
107, REGENT-STREET, W.



MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

NEW BOOKS.—NOTICE.

All the BEST NEW BOOKS are in circulation at
MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Fresh Copies continue to be added as the demand increases, and arrangements are made with the leading Publishers for an ample supply of all the principal forthcoming Books as they appear.

**FIRST-CLASS SUBSCRIPTION,
ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM,**

Commencing at any date.

Prospectuses postage free on application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

TOWN AND VILLAGE BOOK CLUBS.

BOOK SOCIETIES in direct communication with **MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY** are now established in nearly every Town and Village of the Kingdom.

Two or three Friends in any Neighbourhood may unite in one Subscription, commencing at any date, and obtain a constant succession of the best New Books as they appear, on moderate terms.

Prospectuses postage free on application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

FREE DELIVERY OF BOOKS.

Mudie's Library Messengers call on appointed days to deliver Books at the Residences of Subscribers, in every part of London and the immediate Neighbourhood, on a plan which has given general satisfaction for many years.

Prospectuses postage free on application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

BOOKS FOR ALL PURCHASERS.—NOTICE.

A REVISED LIST OF SURPLUS COPIES OF RECENT WORKS withdrawn from **MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY**, for Sale at greatly reduced prices, is now ready, and will be forwarded postage free on application.

This List contains more than One Thousand Popular Books, and a large Selection of Works of the best Authors, in Ornamental Bindings, adapted for Presents and School Prizes.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY (Limited),

NEW OXFORD-STREET.

CITY OFFICE, 4, KING-STREET, Cheapside.

CHEAP BOOKS AT BULL'S LIBRARY.—SURPLUS COPIES of the Rev. F. W. Robertson's *Life of Palmyra's Arabia*—Miss Berry's *Letters—Lord Derby's Homer*; and many other Books, are now on Sale at greatly reduced prices. Catalogues gratis.—22, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, W.

RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS, TOPOGRAPHY, COUNTY HISTORY, &c.—**THOMAS BEET** (late Rodwell) has now ready a NEW CATALOGUE, including **BLACK LETTER** and **EARLY PRINTED BOOKS**; Miscellaneous Literature, Biographies, and Illustrated Works; Books illustrated by Bewick and Cruikshank; *Jests, Wit, Facetiae*, and valuable Topography and County History, sentrip of three stamps.—**THOMAS BEET** (late Rodwell), 15, Conduit-street, Bond-street, London, W.

Libraries and small Collections of Books purchased.

SCARCE BOOKS.—A Descriptive CATALOGUE of Rare, Curious, and Interesting **SECOND-HAND BOOKS**, published this day, by **JOHN RUSSELL SMITH**, 36, Soho-square, London, sent on receipt of a postage label.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.—An excellent CATALOGUE of Choice, Useful, and Curious **SECOND-HAND BOOKS**, is published this day, by **JOHN RUSSELL SMITH**, 36, Soho-square, London, sent on receipt of a postage label.

Just published, and sent on application,

A LIST OF ANCIENT HEBREW BOOKS on Sale by **ASHER & CO.**, Foreign and Oriental Booksellers, 13, BEDFORD-STREET, Covent-garden, W.C.

SELLING OFF, after forty years' continuance

Important to Noblemen and Gentlemen forming or adding to their Libraries, Amateurs of Rare and Curious Books, Curators of Public Libraries, &c.

Above 20,000 Volumes of Rare, Curious, Useful, and Valuable Books, splendid Books of Prints, Picture Galleries, and Illustrated Works, Beautifully Illuminated Manuscripts on Vellum, &c., are NOW ON SALE, at very greatly reduced prices, by **JOSEPH LILLY**, 17 and 18, New-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

Recently published, a **CLEARANCE CATALOGUE** of some Rare, Curious, and Useful Old Books, at remarkably low prices. This Curious and Interesting Catalogue, consisting of about 120 pages, will be forwarded on the receipt of six postage-stamps.

J. LILLY confidently asserts that such a favourable opportunity of purchasing fine and valuable Library Books will not soon occur again.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES and the **GENERAL BOOKBUYERS.**—The Choice of Books is now offered in a Series of Catalogues, issued in No. 1, comprising a Selection of **SOLD-OFF BOOKS** and **REMAINDERS**, published from 1s. to 13s. 18s. now reduced in price from 5d., and 5s. to 3s. 3d. No. 2, comprising **SURPLUS BOOKS** of recent date, many published during last Christmas season, offered at 25 and 30 per cent. discount. No. 3, comprising all the **RECENT PURCHASES** of valuable illustrated, illuminated, and other books, published from 1s. up to 20s., now reduced in price to 6d., and so on to 28s. Applications to insure the above must be made either personally, or by letter, as none will be sent without to **S. & T. GILBERT**, Bookellers, 4, Cophthall-buildings (back of the Bank of England), London, E.C.

THE ATHENÆUM FOR GERMANY and **EASTERN EUROPE.**—**MR. ALPHONS DÜRR**, of Leipzig, begs to announce that he has made arrangements for a regular supply of **THE ATHENÆUM JOURNAL**. The Subscription will be 1 thaler for three months; 3 thalers for six months; and 6 for twelve. Issued at Leipzig on Thursday.
Orders to be sent direct to **ALPHONS DÜRR**, Leipzig, Germany.
* German Advertisements for the **ATHENÆUM JOURNAL** also received by **ALPHONS DÜRR**, as above.

MR. MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—**CARTES-DE-VISITE**, full-length, half-length, or vignettes, TAKEN DAILY.

Set of Twelve 21 1 0
Set of Thirty 2 2 0
Set of Fifty 3 3 0

Several positions taken, and proofs submitted; it being in the choice of the sitters to have all from one, or some from each, as may be preferred. Immediate sittings with or without appointments.—254 and 256, REGENT-STREET, corner of Argyll-place; and 90 and 91, King's-road, Brighton.

MR. CRELLIN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 162, REGENT-STREET, W.

SPECIALITY—THE REPRODUCTION OF FAMILY PORTRAITS, which are finished so as to preserve the likeness, in Crayon, Oil, or Water Colours. Considerable practice in this department enables the Proprietor to guarantee a pleasing and satisfactory result. Portraits taken daily. Cartes, 24 for 11s.

GENTLEMEN requiring Scientific or other Works Printed, for Public or Private Circulation, can have the same carefully executed with the utmost expedition on moderate terms by **NICHOLLS BROTHERS**, Printers and Publishers, 1, Frederick-street, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.

EVERY FACILITY FOR UNIVERSAL CIRCULATION.—To Authors and Others.—**E. HARRISON** is prepared to undertake the Printing and Publishing of any Newspaper, Periodical, or Serial work.—**Address E. HARRISON**, Merton House, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

FIRST-CLASS MACHINE PRINTING at Messrs. **HARRISON & JEHRLING'S STEAM PRINTING WORKS**, 15 and 16, Portpool-lane, Gray's Inn-road, London. For specimen of work see 'The Young Ladies' Journal.'

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—See **STEPHENS' BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER**, printed from the Sealed Books. Harrison, 29, Pall Mall, London.

ILLEGAL MARRIAGES.—See **STEPHENS' BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER**, printed from the Sealed Books. Harrison, 29, Pall Mall, London.

WAR ON THE CONTINENT.—**LETT'S** Series of Maps, from 1s. upwards, are the best. Detailed List gratis on application, or receipt of stamped addressed envelope.—**Letts**, Son & Co., Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

CALLAGHAN'S OPERA AND RACE GLASSES.—23 A, New Bond-street, W., corner of Conduit-street, N.B.—Sole Agent to Continental, Vienna. The New Aluminium Glasses at great advantage.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST TICKETS at **CHEAP FARES**, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the MIDLAND BOOKING OFFICE, King's Cross, and other principal Stations; also in London, at Cook's Excursion and Tourist Office, 55, Fleet-street, corner of Bride-lane—to

SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Montrose, Aberdeen, Inverness, &c.

IRELAND—Dublin, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.

LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverston, Grange, Conistone, Penrith, Keswick, Morecambe, &c.

SEA-SIDE AND BATHING PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Fluy, Bridlington, Redcar, Saltburn, Seaton, Tynemouth, Widdersham, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c.

Programmes and full Particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices. Inquire at King's Cross for Tickets via Midland Railway.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 per Cent.—**CEYLON COMPANY (Limited).**

Subscribed Capital, 750,000.

Directors.

Chairman—**LAWFORD ACLAND**, Esq.
Major-Gen. H. Pelham Burn, Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq., Patrick F. Robertson, M.P.
George Ireland, Esq., Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq., Robert Smith, Esq.

Manager—**C. J. BRAINE**, Esq.
The Directors are prepared to ISSUE **DEBENTURES** on the following terms, viz.: For One Year, at 5 per cent., for Three Years, at 5½ per cent., and for Five Years and upwards, at 6 per cent., per annum.
Applications for Particulars to be made at the Office of the Company, No. 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.
By order, **R. A. CAMERON**, Secretary.

Sales by Auction

MR. HODGSON is prepared to undertake SALES OF LITERARY PROPERTY, and to make Advances thereon.—87, Chancery-lane, W.C.

Miscellaneous Books from several Private Libraries—Two Bookcases, &c.—Four Days Sale.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C., on TUESDAY, June 26, and three following days, at 1 o'clock, a COLLECTION of BOOKS in every Department of Literature, comprising *Musée Français et Musée Royal*, 6 vols.—*La Religion*, 6 vols.—*La Bible*, 6 vols.—*Shakespeare*, 9 vols.—*Hudson's Monumental Brasses of Northamptonshire—Lawson's Scotland Delineated—Collinson's Somershire*, 3 vols.—*Nicholls's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, 2 vols.—*Proctor's Lendin*, 6 vols.—*Bible*, 6 vols.—*Henry's Bible*, 7 vols.—*Lewis's Topographical Dictionaries*, 12 vols.—*Waverley Novels*, 48 vols.—*Froisart and Monstrelet's Chronicles*, 4 vols. in 6 vols.—*Quarterly Review*, 108 vols.—*Great Exhibition of 1851. The Illustrated Catalogue*, 5 vols.—*Turkey Morocco—Owen's Works*, 16 vols.—*Bunyan's Works*, 4 vols. imp. 8vo.—*Patrick's Commentary*, 4 vols. imp. 8vo.—*Stier's Words of the Lord Jesus*, 9 vols.—and other Theological Works—Classics, French and Italian Literature, Facsimile Modern English Literature, &c.—also a Handsome Mahogany Bookcase, with Secretary and Glazed Doors—3 Smaller Ditto—Framed Prints, &c.
To be viewed and Catalogued had.

The Cellar of Wines of the late SAMUEL RICKARDS, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, 38, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 1 o'clock, about 200 Dozens of **OLD WINE**, the property of the late **SAMUEL RICKARDS**, Esq., of Piccadilly, lying in the cellar of his residence, Shalmsley, Acon, comprising the Sherrie of 1851 and 1852, Port of the vintage of 1815, 1847, 1851, 1853, and 1859, Chateau Margaux of 1858, Burgundy, Hermitage, Vino olorosa, Madeira, Hook, Sauterne, Muscatel, Marsellino, Noyseau, &c.

Samples may be taken on paying for the same after the 20th, and Catalogues had from Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods' Office, 38, King-street, St. James's-square.

Splendid Chinese Enamels and Curiosities from China and Japan.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, 38, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 1 o'clock, several fine importations of Chinese and Japanese CURIOSITIES and WORKS of ART, including magnificent large Enamels, Bronzes, Carvings, Porcelain, a beautiful Necklace of Jade Beads of 1850, Port of the vintage of 1815, 1847, 1851, 1853, and 1859, Chateau Margaux of 1858, Burgundy, Hermitage, Vino olorosa, Madeira, Hook, Sauterne, Muscatel, Marsellino, Noyseau, &c.

The very Choice Collection of Water-Colour Drawings and Pictures of JOHN EVANS, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on FRIDAY, June 29, and following day, the very Choice COLLECTION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and MODERN PICTURES, formed by **JOHN EVANS, Esq.** The Drawings comprise about 170 works of the highest class, and include 18 fine works of De Wint, 15 by David Cox, 9 by S. Prout, 5 by Philip Fielding, 4 by G. Barrett, 4 by G. Catmole, 4 by W. Miller, 4 by T. Varley, 3 by G. Allan, 4 by E. Duncan, 5 by J. D. Watson, 5 by T. M. Richardson, and choice examples of

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|------------|
| Abolton | Fripp | Mawley | Sandby |
| Bennett | Glover | Martin | Smallfield |
| Callow | Havell | Mole | Stansfield |
| Curry | Howell | Nash | Stoddart |
| Chambers | Hunt | Nicol | Sherrin |
| Coleman | Jenkins | Price | Shields |
| Cooper | Lardner | Robson | Taylor |
| Davidson | Kilburn | Robertson | Tenlake |
| Foster | Lewis | Roberts | Wilkie |

Also about 100 Pictures, including six fine works of S. Bough, three by H. Knight, three by Halswell, two by T. S. Cooper, and beautiful examples of

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Baxter | Gill | Hunt | Nicol |
| Bright | Harding | King | Newton |
| Bliss | Hay | Lance | Phillips |
| Bonington | Haylar | Livermore | Severn |
| Burr | Hemslay | Linton | Syer |
| Brandford | Hill | Le Jeune | Taylor |
| Bromley | Hill | Lewis | Telbin |
| Dillon | Hill | Mawley | Topham |
| Duffield | Hill | Morgan | Whale |
| W. T. G. T. G. | Hill | Morgan | Whale |

May be viewed three days preceding, and Catalogues had.

Shells.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 26 and 27, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely each day, the REMAINING PORTION of the **BOOKS** from various Private Libraries, amongst which will be found *Holme's Chronicles*, 1st edition, 127—*Collo's Acts and Monuments*, 2nd edition, 1570—*Fasciculus Temporum*, the editions 1475 and 1481—*Armoiries*, 1485—*Polysynopse*, 1500—*Bayle's Dictionary*, 5 vols.—*Horsfield's Sussex*, 2 vols.—*large paper—Wellington Despatches*, 18 vols.—the *Historical Works of Napier*, 18 vols.—*Strickland's*, &c.—the *Works of Shakespeare* and other Standard Dramatists and Poets—Works relating to America—a Volume of very rare Pieces, by Cotton Mather, large Map, printed by B. Franklin—Early Typography—Italian Chap-books—Works relating to London—Books on Fortification—the Collection of a Military Engineer—many curious old Chinese MSS.—a few Engravings, Drawings, Photographic Portraits, &c.

Miscellaneous Books, including the Library of an Oxford Divine.—Four Days Sale.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on WEDNESDAY, June 27, and following days, a COLLECTION of *Private Libraries* amongst which will be found *Holme's Chronicles*, 1st edition, 127—*Collo's Acts and Monuments*, 2nd edition, 1570—*Fasciculus Temporum*, the editions 1475 and 1481—*Armoiries*, 1485—*Polysynopse*, 1500—*Bayle's Dictionary*, 5 vols.—*Horsfield's Sussex*, 2 vols.—*large paper—Wellington Despatches*, 18 vols.—the *Historical Works of Napier*, 18 vols.—*Strickland's*, &c.—the *Works of Shakespeare* and other Standard Dramatists and Poets—Works relating to America—a Volume of very rare Pieces, by Cotton Mather, large Map, printed by B. Franklin—Early Typography—Italian Chap-books—Works relating to London—Books on Fortification—the Collection of a Military Engineer—many curious old Chinese MSS.—a few Engravings, Drawings, Photographic Portraits, &c.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

The WELLESLEY Collection of Drawings and Engravings.—Fourteen Days Sale.

MESSRS.

SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Art, beg to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 15, Wellington-street, Strand, on MONDAY, June 25, and thirteen following days, the Memorable Cabinet of DRAWINGS by the old Masters, and Collection of ENGRAVINGS formed with profound taste and judiciously by the distinguished connoisseur the Rev. Dr. WELLESLEY, Principal of New-inn-hall, Oxford, deceased. This remarkable Cabinet contains a most valuable and interesting Collection of Ancient Drawings of the Italian, Spanish, German, French, Dutch, Flemish, and English Schools, comprising brilliant and invaluable Specimens of most of the Great Masters.

The ENGRAVINGS contain Specimens of the Italian Schools, early Nielli, Marc Antonio and his Scholars; the engraved Works of Michael Angelo, Raffaele, Titian, &c.; a large and interesting Collection of Woodcuts and Engravings, Etchings by Claude; and a quantity of Imitations of Drawings.

A complete Set of the Works of *Julio Bonasone*, many most rare, a very large Collection of the Topography of Oxford and the Environs, including Sets of the Oxford Almanacs, Topographical Views of Europe; Heraldry, &c.

A sure guarantee as to the quality, beauty and originality of the Drawing is afforded by the European reputation, well known taste and great artistic knowledge of the late Proprietor.

The Collection of Drawings by Claude (nearly 200 in number) is unequalled in point of beauty and interest, and several of the examples are of the highest quality.

May be viewed two days prior; Catalogues now ready, 2s. 6d. each.

On Thursday, the 29th instant (One Shilling), No. 79,
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for JULY.
 With Illustrations.

Contents.
THE VILLAGE on the CLIFF. (With an Illustration.)
 Preface.
 Chapter 1.—Adieu, Charmant Pays.
 " 2.—The Two Catherine.
THE RELATION of ART to NATURE.
THE LOSS of the STEAM-SHIP "LONDON." By One of the
 Survivors.
THOUGHT and LANGUAGE. An Appendix.
A VISIT to SANTORIN.
PARSONISM in EARNDVALE.
THE CLAVERINGS. (With an Illustration.)
 Chapter 16.—The Rivals.
 " 17.—Let her know that you're there.
 " 18.—Captain Clavering makes his first attempt.
THE STUDY of CELTIC LITERATURE. Part IV. Conclusion.
 By Matthew Arnold.
 Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

THE SUNDAY GAZETTE,
 Containing all the Latest Telegrams and Expresses of
 Saturday.
 Exclusive and Early Political Information, and Comprehensive
 The Professional News and Epitome of Public Opinion of
 the Day.
 Sporting, Theatrical, Fine Arts, Legal, Medical, Clerical, Literary,
 Naval and Military, and Civil Service News,
 PUBLISHED
EVERY SUNDAY MORNING,
 In Time for Distribution in the Neighbourhood of London by
 Nine o'clock.
 And at the Office:
 16, WELLINGTON-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE NEW SKETCH-BOOK. Price 2s. 6d.
 By WILSON & NEWSON, 38, Rathbone-place, London; and all
 Artists' Colourmen, &c.

NATURE and ART: an International Maga-
 zine, beautifully illustrated in Colour, under Designs by
 Eminent Artists. No. 1. now ready, price 1s.
 London: Day & Son (Limited), 6, Gate-street, W.C. Sold by all
 Booksellers; and at the Railway Stations. Advertisements
 received.

THE WHITE FAVOUR. By HENRY HOLL.
 3 vols. 24s.

"An admirable novel, and one that may be strongly recom-
 mended."—*Observer*.
 "The White Favour" bears self-evident traces of the workman-
 ship of an experienced pen, guided by sound discretion and judg-
 ment."—*Morning Herald*.
 "We heartily congratulate Mr. Holl on the excellence of his
 new novel, and sincerely trust that it may meet with that appre-
 ciation at the hands of the public it so fully deserves."—*Standard*.
 "The White Favour" is a very readable story. The reader
 will find sufficient local colour and picturesque to satisfy the
 need of making this tale pleasant and amusing."—*Athenæum*.
 London: Sampson Low, Son & Marston, Milton House, Ludgate-
 hill.

HOOD FOR THE PEOPLE.
 With the Magazine for July, PART II. of
HOOD'S SERIOUS POEMS. Edited
 by SAMUEL LUCAS, M.A. of Queen's College, Oxford.
 Containing One Hundred Pages of copyright matter. This Series
 will be completed in Five Parts, and will be followed by the Comic
 Poems of Thomas Hood, also in Five Parts, at 1s. This Part con-
 tains some of Hood's most popular poems.
 London: Edward Moxon & Co. Dover-street.

Next week will be published, VOLUME II. of
NIMMO'S POPULAR TALES: a Series of
 Interesting and Amusing Stories by Eminent Authors.
 Each Volume is complete in itself. One Shilling Monthly.
 Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo. London: Simpkin, Marshall
 & Co., and all Booksellers, and at all Railway Bookstalls.

Now published, in 2 vols. price 15s.
THE BIBLICAL and PATRISTIC DOCTRINE of SALVATION. By JOSEPH TAYLOR GOOD-
 SIR.

Also, by the same Author,
 2.

Shortly will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo.
EXAMINATION OF THE

WESTMINSTER CONFESSION of FAITH
 on the BASIS of the OTHER PROTESTANT CON-
 FESSIONS.

3.
INSTITUTES of THEOLOGY. (Preparing.)

Edinburgh: Macleachan & Stewart.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Just published, fully illustrated, 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.
THE USE of the SPHYGMOGRAPH in the

INVESTIGATION of DISEASE.
 By BAUTHAUZAR FOSTER, M.D.,
 Physician to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.
 John Churchill & Sons, New Burlington-street.

Now ready, price 6s.
AN INDEX to the PEDIGREES, contained

in the *Printers' Heralds' Visitations.* By GEORGE W.
 MARSHALL, LL.M.

"Compiled with evident care."—*Herald and Genealogist*.
 "A work which genealogists will be glad to possess."

"This valuable boon for consultation."—*Field*.
 London: Robert Hardwicke, 122, Piccadilly.

Second Edition, price 3s. 6d.
THE CIVIL-SERVICE ARITHMETIC.

By R. JOHNSTON, Dublin Civil Service Institution.
 The Civil-Service Commissioners gave Mr. Montgomery, who
 was specially prepared from this treatise, full marks (900) in
 arithmetic a few weeks since.

Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons' NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1.
 In 3 vols. post 8vo. price 1l. 11s. 6d. cloth,
FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL.
 By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of 'Adam Bede.'

2.
 In 2 vols. with a Map,
**MEMOIRS of the CONFEDERATE
 WAR for INDEPENDENCE.**
 By HEROS VON BORCKE,
 Chief of the Staff to General J. E. B. Stuart.
[In the press.]

3.
 New Series of 'The Chronicles of Carlingford.'
 In 3 vols. post 8vo. price 1l. 11s. 6d.
MISS MARJORIBANKS.
 By the Author of 'Salem Chapel.'

4.
 In small 4to. with numerous Plans and Illustrations, 25s. cloth,
**THE OPERATIONS of WAR
 EXPLAINED and ILLUSTRATED.**
 By EDWARD BRUCE HAMLEY,
 Colonel in the Army and Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal Artillery,
 Member of the Council of Military Education, and formerly
 Professor of Military History, Strategy, and Tactics at the Staff
 College.

5.
 In 1 vol.
SPORTING DAYS.
 By JOHN COLQUHOUN, Author of 'The Moor and Loch.'
[Next week.]

6.
 A New and Enlarged Edition, in royal 4to. half bound, price 25s.
**THE ATLAS of CLASSICAL
 GEOGRAPHY.**

By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., &c.
 In 1 vol.

PICCADILLY:
 An EPISODE of CONTEMPORANEOUS AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
 By LORD FRODO * * * * *
 Illustrated by Richard Doyle. *[In the press.]*

8.
 In small 8vo. price 5s. cloth,
ETONIANA, Ancient and Modern.
 Being NOTES of the HISTORY and TRADITIONS
 of ETON COLLEGE.

9.
 The Two Methods of Governing India.
 In 1 vol. 8vo.

THE COMPANY and THE CROWN.
 By the Hon. T. J. HOVELL-THURLOW.

10.
 Cheap Editions, in crown 8vo.
NOVELS of GEORGE ELIOT.

ADAM BEDE, 6s.—THE MILL on the FLOSS, 6s.—SILAS
 MARNER, and SCENES of CLERICAL LIFE, 6s.

11.
 In crown 8vo.
**MR. WORSLEY'S TRANSLATION
 OF HOMER.**

The ODYSSEY, 2 vols. 18s.—THE ILLIAD, Books 1 to 12,
 10s. 6d. cloth.
 Into English Verse in the Spenserian Stanza.

12.
 In small 8vo. price 5s. cloth,
**GEOLOGY for GENERAL
 READERS.**

By DAVID PAGE.
 Fourth Edition, price 32s. cloth.

**THE HISTORY of the INVASION
 OF THE CRIMEA.**
 By A. W. KINGLAKE, M.P.
 Vols. I. and II.

45, George-street, Edinburgh; and 37, Paternoster-
 row, London.

NAPOLEON'S LIFE of CÆSAR.

Next week, post 8vo. price 1s. 6d.
JULIUS CÆSAR: Did he ever Cross the
 Channel? By the Rev. SCOTT F. SURTEES.
 London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

COLLINS'S ART FOLIAGE, royal 4to.,
 75 Plates, with Letter-press and numerous Woodcuts, price
 36s.; or 30s. when ordered direct from the Author.
 "A valuable addition to our knowledge of Art-decoration."
Cord Engineers and Architects' Journal.
 London: Published by the Author, 180, Hampstead-road, N.W.

SMITH'S WAR MAPS of GERMANY.
 Complete Map of Germany, in Case, 5s. 6d.—North Italy
 and Venice, 2s.; case, 3s. 6d.—North Germany, 1s. 6d.—South
 Germany, 1s. 6d. Other Maps will be published and imported as
 the Exigencies of the War may demand.
 Smith & Sons, 63, Charing Cross (late of 172, Strand).

With a Diagram, price 1s. 6d.
**TRISECTING an ANGLE GEOMETRI-
 CALLY:** with Two Corollaries for Squaring the Circum-
 ference and Area of the Circle, and a Third now added for
 Doubling the Cube—Engineer Volunteers.—Site for the National
 Gallery. An Amateur Exhibition, &c., Hints on, by Sampson
 Sandys.
 Westerton's Library, Knightsbridge.

Just out, price 1s., the Sixth Number of
THE BOOK-WORM: an Illustrated and Bib-
 liographical Review.
 Eugène Rascol, 4, Brydges-street, Covent-garden.

Re-issue in 6d. Weekly Parts, and 2s. Monthly Divisions.
 On the 27th instant will be published, price 2s.
**THE FIRST DIVISION OF
 CHARLES KNIGHTS**

POPULAR HISTORY of ENGLAND,
 from the Earliest Period to our own Times.
 Illustrated with One Thousand Steel Portraits and Wood
 Engravings.

"A History of the People as well as a History of the State."
 "The Weekly Parts from 1 to 4, price 6d. each, are on sale.
 Bradbury, Evans & Co. 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

BOOKS ON THE SEAT of WAR.
**THE WAR.—SCHILLER'S HISTORY of the
 THIRTY YEARS' WAR and the REVOLT of the NETHER-
 LANDS.** 3s. 6d.

**GERMANY.—MENZEL'S HISTORY of
 GERMANY, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time.**
 3 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

**EUROPEAN POLITICS.—GUIZOT'S HIS-
 TORY of CIVILIZATION in EUROPE, from the Fall of
 the Roman Empire to the French Revolution.** 3 vols. 3s. 6d.
 each.

**AUSTRIA.—COXE'S HISTORY of the
 HOUSE of AUSTRIA, from the Foundation of the Monarchy
 by Rudolph of Hapsburg to the Death of Leopold II.,
 1835-1872. With a Continuation to the Present Time. Por-
 traits of Maximilian, Rudolph, Maria Theresa, and the
 reigning Emperor. 4 vols. 3s. 6d. each.**

**HUNGARY.—HUNGARY: its History and
 Revolutions. With a Copious Memoir of Kossuth, from New
 and Authentic Sources. Portrait of Kossuth.** 3s. 6d.

**FLORENCE.—MACCHIAVELLI'S HIS-
 TORY of FLORENCE, PRINCE, and other WORKS.**
 Portrait. 3s. 6d.

London: Bell & Daldy, Fleet-street, and York-street, Covent-
 garden.

NEW NATIONAL WORK of REFERENCE.
 Just published.

**THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS
 DIRECTORY;** or, Official Guide to the Counties and
 Municipal Boroughs of England and Wales, comprising, among
 a mass of other useful information, the Names and Addresses of
 County, Civic, and Borough Authorities and Officers of Local
 Institutions, including the Companies of the City of London:
 authentic Lists of Local Bankers, Chambers of Commerce, News-
 papers, Markets, and Fairs; systematized details of sanitary and
 other works; extensive and conveniently-arranged statistics
 brought down to the most recent period, with particulars relating
 to 600 towns, and a large amount of descriptive and historical
 matter; together with Original Articles on Municipal Laws
 (with Digest of Cases), Public Health, and Chambers of Com-
 merce. The Work is unique in its character, and adapted to be
 of permanent value as a book of reference, being the most com-
 plete compendium of local information yet published. Price 21s.
 London: Longmans, Green and Co.

A NEW BOOK for "ADVANCED THINKERS."
 This day, exquisitely printed, price 3s. 6d.

**APOLLONIUS of TYANA, the Pagan—or
 False—Christ of the Third Century.** An Essay by ALBERT
 RÉVILLE, D.D., friend and literary associate of Professor
 Renan, and Pastor of the Walloon Church in Rotterdam.
 Authorized Translation.

"A most curious account of an attempt to revive Paganism
 in the third century by means of a false Christ. The principal
 events in the life of Apollonius are almost identical with the
 Gospel narrative. Apollonius is born in a mysterious way about
 the same time as Christ. Like him he goes through a period of
 preparation; afterwards come a passion, then a resurrection and
 an ascension. The messengers of Apollo sing at his birth as the
 angels did at that of Jesus. He is exposed to the attacks of
 enemies, though always engaged in doing good. He goes from
 place to place accompanied by his favourite disciples; passes on
 to Rome, where Domitian is seeking to kill him, just as Jesus
 went up to Jerusalem and to certain death. In many other
 respects the parallel is equally extraordinary."
 London: John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly.

**BOOKBINDING—in the MONASTIC, GROlier,
 MAIOLI and ILLUMINATED styles—in the most superior
 manner, by English and Foreign workmen.**
 JOSEPH ZAHNSDORF
 BOOKBINDER to the KING of HANOVER,
 English and Foreign Bookbinder,
 30, BRYDGES-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.

WORKS OF HIS EMINENCE THE LATE CARDINAL WISEMAN. PEOPLE'S EDITIONS.

The Copyright of the following Works having expired, JAMES DUFFY begs to announce that he has now ready New and Superior Editions at about one-fourth of the original price:—
Now ready, in 1 splendid vol. crown 8vo. printed on fine toned paper, cloth lettered, with Portrait, Map, and numerous Illustrations,
PRICE SIX SHILLINGS!!

LECTURES ON THE CONNEXION BETWEEN SCIENCE AND REVEALED RELIGION.

BY HIS EMINENCE
THE LATE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

Now ready, in 1 neat vol. fcap. 8vo. price 2s.
**THE REAL PRESENCE OF THE BODY AND
BLOOD OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST
IN THE BLESSED EUCHARIST,**
Proved from Scripture.

BY HIS EMINENCE
THE LATE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

Dublin: James Duffy, Wellington-quay; and
London: 23, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, crown 8vo. price 1s.

ERNEST GRAHAM: A Story of London Life.

The Characters are: Mr. Travers, a Christian philanthropist, but cynical—Edith Travers, an earnest young Christian—Willie Travers, a medical student—Ernest Graham, a barrister of fortune, who devotes himself and all he has to the cause of the London poor—Stevens, a dissipated student—Stanley, a brilliant and accomplished student, but a sceptic—Wilson, a hard-working student, who attains a high position—Ernest, a student.
Hospital Scenes—The opening lecture—Visiting the wards—Dissecting-room—Operations in the theatre—Minor operations—A student's convivial—Effects of laughing-gas—Hydrophobia (and book)—Examination for M.R.C.S.—Tracheotomy.
Sketches of London Poor: Dying girl—Street row—Story of a boy—A starving family—Drunk cobbler—An unfortunate girl, &c.
London: W. Tweedie, 237, Strand, W.C.

Just published, price 6d., by post, 7d.

THE LAND QUESTION. By JOSEPH FISHER,
Author of 'Food Supplies of Western Europe,' 'How Ire-
land may be Saved,' 'The Case of Ireland,' &c.
M'Glashan & Gill, Dublin; Longman & Co. London.

Now ready, royal 8vo. half calf, with numerous Illustrations,
price 21s.

THE FOURTEENTH VOLUME OF

**TRANSACTIONS OF THE NORTH OF ENG-
LAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.** By
Eminent MINING ENGINEERS.

Vols. 1 to 14 (excepting 3, 4 and 5, out of print) can now be had of
the Publisher, A. Reid, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Vols. 1 and 2 are reprinted.

Now ready, Second Edition, greatly enlarged and revised,
royal 8vo. cloth gilt, price 25s.

**THE INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES OF THE
THREE NORTHERN RIVERS—THE TYNE, WEAR,
AND TEES,** beautifully and copiously illustrated with Maps,
sections, and Woodcuts. Edited by Sir W. ARMSTRONG, C.B.
FRS., L. J. BELL, Esq., JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., and Dr.
RICHARDSON.

London: Longmans & Co. Newcastle: A. Reid.

In the press, and shortly will be published, demy 4to. size, 3l. 3s.,
with some 300 beautiful Illustrations.

THE THIRD EDITION OF

THE ROMAN WALL. By J. COLLINGWOOD
BRUCE, LL.D.
Subscribers' Names received by the Publisher, A. Reid,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

N.B.—The price of this Work will be raised on the day of pub-
lication.

FOR THE ANTIQUARY, SCHOOLMASTER, AND THE
CLASSICAL STUDENT.

A NEW ENGLISH VERSION OF PINDAR.

In fcap. 4to. beautifully printed, price 12s.

TRANSLATIONS FROM PINDAR.
By HUGH SEYMOUR TREMEREHRE, M.A.,
late Fellow of New College, Oxford.

"Translations like the one before us enliven and extend what
is likely to live through all time.... The language employed by
Mr. Tremerehere is of great purity and sweetness."

Public Opinion.

"Many passages—and long passages, too,—are full of beauty,
sweetness, and dignity."—*Morning Star*.
"The translation is very well done, the blank verse possessing
uncommon power and spirit. It is, too, easy and flowing through-
out; and so far as we have compared it with the original, singu-
larly close."—*Sunday Times*.

"Its English is harmonious, elegant, and pure.... We are per-
suaded that the translations Mr. Tremerehere has made are the
best English versions we have of a poet whose strange heroic verse
embodies a wealth of admirable ideas, figures, and sentiments."

"It is very plain that Mr. Tremerehere is a master of harmo-
nious style.... We have great pleasure in recommending this
very elegant and graceful rendering of so large a portion of Pin-
dar's admirable pieces."—*The Spectator*.

"The most successful translations in the book seem to be those
of the more sustained and philosophic passages."—*London Review*.
"Pindar is led on from individual prowess and fame to the con-
sideration of noble qualities in general, where he touches upon the
sublimest questions of philosophy. He inculcates religion, mor-
ality, and patriotism; he rebukes vanity, and detraction, and
hatred; and he preaches truth, and honesty, and great content."

"Mr. Tremerehere must now be added to the honourable list
of daring translators.... The translations are very readable, and
in some instances highly poetical.... Mr. Tremerehere has pub-
lished not only a very handsome, but a very interesting, and, prob-
ably, a very useful book; and it is to be hoped that what has
evidently been a labour of love will win its way with the apprecia-
tion it deserves."—*Illustrated London News*.

Edward Moxon & Co. Dover-street.

MR. SKEET

HAS IN THE PRESS

**SCENES IN FRENCH MONAS-
TERIES.** By ALGERNON TAYLOR, Author of 'Convent
Life in Italy.' 1 vol. with numerous Illustrations. [Shortly.]

NO EASY TASK: a Novel. By
MARK FRANCIS. 2 vols. post 8vo. [Early in July.]

NOW READY.

AGAINST THE STREAM: a Novel.
3 vols. By JOSEPH HATTON, Author of 'Bitter Sweets: a
Love Story,' &c.

"It is refreshing to read a novel written in a bold, clear, manly
style, free from affectation, yet not without the feeling for what is
beautiful.... Readers of really able novels need never fear much
that they will be held ignorant of the actual affairs of the world.
Mr. Hatton's novels are pre-eminently calculated to give this
necessary knowledge of men and things in general."—*Reader*.

"The fresh and emotional power combined with the lively and
agreeable style of the author secure an interest which continues
uninterruptedly to the close. Mr. Hatton also has a large fund of
broad, hearty humour."—*Public Opinion*.

"In most senses a remarkable work. It has signal interest of
plot, and the story is told with much dramatic force; the character-
painting at times resembles that of Dickens, and the dialogue that
of the author of 'The Mill on the Floss'; but in neither case is
there anything servile in the resemblance."—*Sunday Times*.

**PAST CELEBRITIES WHOM I
HAVE KNOWN.** By CYRUS REDDING, Author of 'Memoirs of
Thomas Campbell,' &c. 2 vols. 21s.

"The 'Past Celebrities' are introduced to us with their virtues
and their imperfections: we see them as they were; and so de-
lightfully is the history detailed, that the characters appear to
act before us. The writer calls his pages 'the random records of
a few remarkable individuals among the many it has been the
author's chance to encounter in society.' This is a modest way
of speaking of memoirs which, for the numerous original anec-
dotes contained in them, will doubtless be often referred to in
the future. Cyrus Redding has enjoyed the friendship of some of
the most eminent men of the last generation, and not a few of
the present; and to those who care to see how such men lived, the
present volumes will offer much of deep interest."

Public Opinion.

CHARLES J. SKEET, Publisher, 10, King William-
street, Charing Cross.

THE WAR ON THE CONTINENT.

*The present Geographical and Political
features of the countries where war is ex-
pected to occur, will be found distinctly and
accurately represented in the Maps of*

KEITH JOHNSTON'S ROYAL ATLAS,

*all of which may be had separately, price
3s. in sheets, or in cloth cover, with Index
of Places, price 4s. 6d.*

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.
Sold by all Booksellers.

THE ROYAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

IN A SERIES OF ENTIRELY ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC MAPS.

By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, LL.D.

F.R.S.E. F.R.G.S.

Author of 'The Physical Atlas,' &c.

Dedicated by Special Permission to Her Majesty.

Imperial folio, half-bound in Russia or Morocco, 2l. 12s. 6d.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

BAEDEKER'S GUIDES.—ENGLISH.

Just published,

PARIS, including Routes from London to Paris,
and from Paris to the Rhine and Switzerland. With Maps
and Plans, 1865. 4s. 6d.

SWITZERLAND, with the Lakes of Northern
Italy and the Tyrol. With Maps, Plans, Panoramas, and
Views. 12mo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

THE RHINE, from Switzerland to Holland,
With Views, Maps, and Plans of Towns, &c. 12mo. cloth, 4s.

**THE TRAVELLER'S MANUAL OF CON-
VERSATION IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, and
ITALIAN**; together with a Copious Vocabulary and Short
Questions in those Languages. Seventeenth Edition, 1864. 1s.

**BAEDEKER'S HANDBOOKS IN GERMAN
and FRENCH** kept on hand. A List on application.
Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden,
London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Just published, 8vo. 1s. post free,

**TABARIE'S METHOD FOR REMOVAL OF
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and INCIPIENT CONSUMP-
TION.** With a Chapter on the Cure of Disease.
This pamphlet is designed to show the great benefit to be
derived from the employment of the compressed-air bath in these
diseases, and describes the method of using it as now practised at
Ben Rhydding.

Fcap. 8vo. 90 Illustrations, 2s. 6d. post free,

**THE BEN RHYDDING BOOK OF GYM-
NASTICS.** Intended for the Use of Persons visiting Ben Rhy-
dding, and also for General Use. It includes drill-exercise with
rings, dumb-bells, shoulder-pusher, gymnastic apparatus, &c., and
is fully illustrated with figures in action.

Price 1s. 6d. post free,

**TOMLINSON'S HANDY GUIDE TO BEN
RHYDDING, BOLTON ABBEY, and NEIGHBOURHOOD.**
With Illustrations.

J. Tomlinson & Son, Ilkley, near Leeds.

Published by Harrison, 55, Pall Mall, price 1s.

**THE STOMACH, Medically and Morally Con-
sidered.** By L. J. BEALE, Medical Officer of Health,
St. Martin's.

"Much sound advice without a shade of quackery."—*Westminster Review*.

By the same Author,

THE LAWS OF HEALTH. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Just published, crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

**LANDSBOROUGH'S EXPLORATION OF
AUSTRALIA**, from Carpentaria to Melbourne.
By J. S. LANDSE, formerly H.M. Inspector of Schools.
With Chart, and Catalogue of Carpentaria Flora.
Thomas Murby, 20, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.
Stimpkin & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S NEW BOOKS.

Just published, in demy 8vo. 18s.

INTERNATIONAL POLICY. Essays
on the Foreign Relations of England.

I. **THE WEST.** By Richard Congreve, M.A., late Fellow and
Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford.

II. **ENGLAND AND FRANCE.** By Frederick Harrison, M.A.
Fellow and late Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford.

III. **ENGLAND AND THE SEA.** By E. S. Beale, M.A., of
Wadham College, Oxford, Professor of History at Uni-
versity College, London.

IV. **ENGLAND AND INDIA.** By E. H. Pember, M.A., late
Student of Christ Church, Oxford.

V. **ENGLAND AND CHINA.** By J. H. Bridges, M.B., late
Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

VI. **ENGLAND AND JAPAN.** By Charles A. Cookson, B.A.,
of Oriel College, Oxford.

VII. **ENGLAND AND THE UNCIVILIZED COMMUNITIES.**
By Henry Dix Hutton, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

This day, 5 vols. fcap. 8vo. with Portrait, 30s., Seventh Edition of
**THE POETICAL WORKS OF ELIZA-
BETH BARRETT BROWNING**; including 'Last Poem,'
'Poems before Congress,' &c. The Volume containing them
will be sold separately.

New Novels at all Libraries.

THE CONSTABLE DE BOURBON: a
New Novel. By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.
3 vols. post 8vo. [This day.]

AT THE BAR: a New Novel. By
CHARLES COLLINS. 3 vols. post 8vo. [This day.]

ROSEWARN. By C. Sylvester. 3 vols.
post 8vo.

CHANDOS. By Ouida. 3 vols. post 8vo.

FAR NORTH. By Theo. Kennedy. 3
vols. post 8vo.

193, PICCADILLY.

CABINET EDITION OF LORD MACAULAY'S ESSAYS.

On Saturday next, the 30th instant, VOLUME I. price 6s. cloth,

CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS

Contributed to the EDINBURGH REVIEW.

By the Right Hon. LORD MACAULAY.

New Edition, uniform with the Cabinet Edition of Lord MACAULAY'S *History of England*;
to be completed in 4 vols. monthly, in post 8vo. 6s. each.

London: LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co. Paternoster-row.

NEW EDITION, BROUGHT UP TO THE YEAR 1866.

VOLUME the FIRST, just published, price 21s.; VOLUME the SECOND, ready on Saturday next, price 21s.

M'CULLOCH'S DICTIONARY,
GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL,

Of the various Countries, Places, and principal Natural Objects in the World.

New Edition, carefully revised, with the Statistical Information brought up to the latest Returns,

By FREDERICK MARTIN,
Author of 'The Statesman's Year-Book.'

WITH NUMEROUS COLOURED MAPS.

Printed in a large type, and to be completed in Four Volumes, medium 8vo. price 21s. each.

"The value of M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary" was sufficiently attested by the numerous reprints and editions which were called for, and the Supplements which were from time to time added to it. In the eventful quarter of a century which has elapsed since the first edition of it was given to the public, so many important changes have taken place in every quarter of the globe that it is clear the time has arrived for a thorough revision of the book. This has been entrusted to the Author of 'The Statesman's Year-Book,' who has brought to the task the experience and peculiar knowledge which the nature of the book called for; and, without altering the character of 'The Dictionary,' Mr. Martin has registered in its columns all the transformations which political events, extended commerce, the spread of steam, and the application of electricity have wrought throughout the whole habitable world. To the Merchant, the Politician, and the Man of Letters, this new edition, which is to be extended to four volumes, and is printed in a beautifully distinct type, is an acquisition of which every day will prove the value."

ence and peculiar knowledge which the nature of the book called for; and, without altering the character of 'The Dictionary,' Mr. Martin has registered in its columns all the transformations which political events, extended commerce, the spread of steam, and the application of electricity have wrought throughout the whole habitable world. To the Merchant, the Politician, and the Man of Letters, this new edition, which is to be extended to four volumes, and is printed in a beautifully distinct type, is an acquisition of which every day will prove the value."

NOTES AND QUERIES, May 19, 1866.

London: LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in crown 8vo. price 5s. elegantly bound in cloth,

VOICES OF SACRED SONG FOR QUIET
HOURS from One Hundred Authors. Edited by W. FRAMPTON CUSSELL. Second Edition, enlarged.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Third Edition now ready, in post 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

GALLUS, or ROMAN SCENES of the
TIME of AUGUSTUS; with Notes and Excursions. By
Professor W. A. BECKER. Translated by the Rev. F. METCALFE, M.A.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published, in 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,

AN ESSAY on the PLATONIC IDEA. By
THOMAS MAQUIRE, of Trin. Coll. Dublin, M.A., and
of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law.

London: Longmans and Co. Dublin: W. M'Gee.

Just published, in 8vo. price 2s. cloth,

THE ENGLISH and THEIR ORIGIN: a
Prologue to authentic English History. By LUKE OWEN
PIKE, M.A., of H.M. Public Record Office; and of Lincoln's Inn,
Barrister-at-law; formerly Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 10s. cloth,

MESSIAH the PRINCE, or the Inspiration
of the Prophecies of Daniel; with Remarks on the Views
of Dr. Pusey, Mr. Desprez, and Dr. Williams; together with a
Treatise on Substantial Years and Jubilees. By J. W. BOSAN-
QUET, F.R.S.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

GALBRAITH and HAUGHTON'S SCIENTIFIC MANUALS:
NATURAL and EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE SERIES.

In fcap. 8vo. with 66 Woodcuts, price 7s. 6d. cloth,

MANUAL of GEOLOGY. By S. HAUGHTON,
M.D. F.R.S., Fellow of Trin. Coll. and Prof. of Geol. in the
Univ. of Dublin. Second Edition, revised and enlarged.

"Dr. Haughton's 'Manual of Geology' is written in clear and forcible language; but it is remarkable for the introduction of some new features, and for the happy facility with which the Author in most cases exhibits of not saying more than is necessary. The student requires to have the ideas which he wishes to grasp conveyed to him in the clearest and shortest manner possible, and this is what Prof. Haughton does. He treats of the origin and position of the globe in the first instance, and then passes on to such subjects as the constitution of rocks, preservation of fossils, geological time, &c. His chapters on the structure, characters, and geological relations of fossils are exceedingly good, and are accompanied by diagrams on the curve plan which indicate the distribution of fossils through time and space. To these latter we would particularly direct the attention of teachers of geology."

Popular Science Review.

In the same Series, Revised Editions.

APJOHN'S MANUAL of the METALLOIDS,
7s. 6d. cloth.

GREENE'S SPONGES and ANIMALCULES,
2s. sewed.

GREENE'S CORALS and SEA JELLIES,
2s. sewed.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Second Edition, revised, with 3 coloured Maps, price 7s. 6d.

RAIN and RIVERS; or, Hutton and Playfair
against Lyell and all Comers. By Col. G. GREENWOOD.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. with Portrait and Fac-simile, price 18s.

BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS. Translated
from the Collections of Dr. NOHL and Dr. VON KÜCHL,
by Lady WALLACE.

"The interesting correspondence contained in these volumes should go far to dispel the long prevailing popular notion that Beethoven was a morose, rugged, incommunicable misanthrope, growling in his den like a caged lion, and marling defiance at the world around him. The volumes are full of interest, and have a special value as tending to set forth in its true nobility the character of a great man who has long been the object of misapprehension, if not of intentional misrepresentation. The translation is carefully executed, and the world around him. . . . The

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Fourth Edition, in 1 vol. with 14 Illustrations, price 5s.

THE SIX SISTERS of the VALLEYS: an
Historical Tale. By the Rev. W. BRAMLEY-MOORE,
M.A., Incumbent of Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

"The Author has consecrated no ordinary ability as a calm investigator of history, and no common powers of graphic description, to the accomplishment of a work which is designed to please the fancy only that it may instruct the intellect and sanctify the heart."

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready, PART I. in 8vo. with 8 Plates, price 7s. 6d.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY and
PHYSIOLOGY of MAN. By ROBERT B. TODD, M.D.
F.R.S., W. BOWMAN, F.R.S. and LIONEL S. BEALE, M.R.
F.R.S., being the First Part of a New Edition, by Dr. BEALE, of
the First Volume of the Original Work of Messrs. TODD and
BOWMAN.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in post 8vo. price 14s. cloth,

ROCKS CLASSIFIED and DESCRIBED.
By BERNHARD VON COTTA. An English Edition, by
F. H. LAWRENCE (with English, German, and French Syn-
onyms, revised by the Author.

"Lithology, or a Classified Synopsis of the Names of Rocks and Minerals, also by Mr. LAWRENCE, adapted to the above work, may be had, price 6s., or printed on one side only (interpaginated blank) for use in Cabinets, price 7s."

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

ENTIRELY NEW EDITION OF MR. READE'S POEMS.

Just published, price 18s. cloth, in 3 vols. fcap. 8vo., each of which may be had separately, price 6s.

THE POETICAL WORKS of JOHN
EDMUND READE; with final Revisions and Additions.

VOL. I. 'Italy,' 'Youth as it Passed,' 'The Vision of the Ancient Kings,' and 'Lyrical Poems,' price 6s.

VOL. II. 'Man in Paradise,' 'Cain the Wanderer,' 'The Deluge,' and 'Revelations of Life,' price 6s.

VOL. III. 'Castille,' 'The Episode,' 'The Laureate Wreath,' and Poems, price 6s.

"We are convinced that each poem the world will not permit to die; and we are glad to see this and the Author's other productions submitted to the public in their most matured and elaborated form."

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Demy 8vo. cloth, price 12s. 6d.

SURGICAL EXPERIENCES:

THE SUBSTANCE OF CLINICAL LECTURES.

By SAMUEL SOLLY, F.R.S.,

Senior Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, Member of the Council, and late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.

"Mr. Solly has long been well known to the profession both as a scientific man and as a practical surgeon. The volumes before us cannot fail to enhance his reputation in both these respects. It shows a thorough acquaintance with the most modern doctrines of physiology, and a deep insight into the nature and causes of disease. Mr. Solly is eminently sagacious and far seeing, while at the same time he has a fertile mind, ever ready to suggest the means of attaining a given end."

"Mr. Solly in his Preface rightly considers, that no duty is more plainly laid on a hospital surgeon, by virtue of his office, than that of laying before his professional brethren the result of his experience, whether that result have consisted in success or in failure. This the author has done in the simplest form of the narrative of facts with comments thereon; and there can be but few surgeons who will not find in this volume much practical information on various subjects."

"No one who considers the vast stores of valuable material which come annually into our great hospitals can regret the publication of works like this. Mr. Solly has long been well known for his investigations in this branch of physiology; and the excellent remarks on some cases of Paraplegia, especially those connected with evil habits and malpractices, too often omitted from a mistaken reticence, fully bear out his reputation."

"Mr. Solly has done good service to the profession in issuing the present volume, as the result of a large experience gained in hospital and private practice. Mr. Solly has passed through all the grades of the profession, from hospital apprentice to senior surgeon to one of our largest metropolitan charities, and although educated in the traditions of the past, he has been enabled to observe and to profit by those modern improvements which have characterized the present age."

"The whole book abounds in practical information, and although the lectures were originally delivered to students, it would be impossible for any practitioner, however old and experienced he might be, to read them without deriving benefit from their perusal."

"The surgical experience of a Senior Surgeon to a great London Hospital, must of necessity be large. To all of us who have studied 'Solly on the Brain,' the name on the title-page is a guarantee that the book will prove a record of much faithful and practical work for Surgery."

BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

THE HUMAN BRAIN:

ITS CONFIGURATION, STRUCTURE and PHYSIOLOGY.

Illustrated by References to the Nervous System in the Lower Orders of Animals.

"We have perused the work with much attention and no inconsiderable degree of gratification."

London and Edinburgh Philological Magazine.

"Excellent in its conception, perspicuous in its style, and lucid in its descriptions."

Medical-Chirurgical Review.

"To afford us great pleasure to be able to recommend it most unreservedly."

Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

"Treated in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon his industry and talents."

London Medical Gazette.

"Mr. Solly has entitled himself to the gratitude of a numerous class of readers."

British and Foreign Medical Review.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

NEW VOLUME of POEMS.

Now ready, in 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. 5s. bevelled boards,

THE QUADRILATERAL.

Some said, "John, print it!"

Others said, "Not so."

Some said, "It may do good."

Others said, "No!"

London: Saunders, Otley & Co. 66, Brook-street, W.

DR. M. J. CHAPMAN.

Now ready, in 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. bevelled edges,

THE GREEK PASTORAL POETS: Theo-
critus-Bion-Moschus. Translated and Edited by Dr.
M. J. CHAPMAN, Trinity College, Cambridge. Third Edition,
revised.

London: Saunders, Otley & Co. 66, Brook-street, W.

DR. M. J. CHAPMAN.

Now ready, in 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. bevelled edges,

HEBREW IDYLS and DRAMAS. By Dr.
M. J. CHAPMAN, Trinity College, Cambridge. Originally
published in Fraser's Magazine.

London: Saunders, Otley & Co. 66, Brook-street, W.

NEW NOVEL.

Just ready, in 1 vol. post 8vo.

THE ROMANCE of MARY CONSTANT.

Written by HERSELF.

"Hélas! Hélas! que les choses passent et les souvenirs"

London: Saunders, Otley & Co. 66, Brook-street, W.

8vo. 1s.

ON a NEW METHOD of APPLYING
REMEDIAL AGENTS to the CAVITY of the TYM-
PANUM. By EDWARD BISHOP, M.D. Surgeon to the Metro-
politan Infirmary for Diseases of the Ear.

John Churchill & Sons, New Burlington-street.

NEW NOVEL.

Just published, cloth, price 10s. 6d.

LYNTON GRANGE: a Novel.

By J. R. S. HARRINGTON.

"'Lynton Grange' is an amusing, well written tale, containing passages of great power, and presents us with a very just appreciation of character. . . . Lynton Grange is a novel of a highly interesting description. The plot is well conceived, the characters well drawn, and the writing easy and vigorous."

London: F. Pittman, 50, Paternoster-row, E.C.

8, New Burlington-street.

MR. BENTLEY'S LIST.

Nearly Ready.

AFTER the STORM; or, Brother

Jonathan and his Neighbours in 1688-89. By J. E. HILARY SKINNER, Barrister-at-Law, Author of 'The Tale of Danish Heroism.' In 2 vols. post 8vo.

LIFE of the MARCHESA GIULIA

FALLETTI DI BAROLO, Reformer of the Turin Prisons. By SILVIO PELLICO, Author of 'Le Mie Prigioni.' From the Original by Lady GEORGINA FULLARTON. 1 vol. post 8vo. with Portrait.

The FAIRE GOSPELLER, Passages

in the Life of MISTRESS ANNE ASKEW: recorded by the unworthy pen of Nicholas Mollwarp, B.A., and now first set forth by the Author of 'Mary Howell.' In 1 vol. cr. 8vo.

CHEAP EDITION of THE HOUSE

by the CHURCHYARD: a Novel. By J. SHERIDAN LE FANU, Author of 'Uncle Silas,' and 'Guy Deverell.' In crown 8vo. with Two Illustrations, price 6s. (Forming the New Volume of 'Bentley's Favourite Novels.')

Now Ready at all Libraries and Booksellers.

UP THE COUNTRY. By the Hon.

EMILY EDEN, Author of 'The Semi-Detached House' and 'The Semi-Attached Couple.' 2 vols. crown 8vo. 21s.

*A Missing Link in Natural History.***The NATURALIST in VANCOUVER**

ISLAND and BRITISH COLUMBIA. By JOHN KEAST LORD, F.Z.S., late Naturalist to the British North American Boundary Commission. 2 vols. crown 8vo. with many beautiful illustrations. 21s.

BERTHA DEVREUX: an Incident

in the Wars of the Roses. In Six Cantos. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

ALL in the DARK: a New Novel.

By JOSEPH SHERIDAN LE FANU, Author of 'Uncle Silas,' and 'Guy Deverell.' 2 vols. post 8vo.

"A story of the misreadings of two tender hearts. One, a gentle, whimsical Aunt Dinah; the other, her young companion, Violet Darkwell. The delicacy with which Aunt Dinah's character is drawn is equalled by his sketch of the beauty of young love in Violet Darkwell. This is a book which deserves to be reprinted many times in years to come."—*Examiner*.

THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS;

Or, MIRTH and MARVELS.

SEVENTY-THIRD THOUSAND.

II. THE LIBRARY EDITION, 2 vols. 8vo.

Containing the Life of Ingoltsby, and all his Writings, Prose and Poetical, with the Original Engravings by Cruikshank and Bech. 21s.

III. THE CARMINE EDITION. An Edition

in small 8vo. with Coloured Border, and 6 Illustrations by George Cruikshank, elegantly bound, 10s. 6d.

IV. THE POPULAR EDITION. Fcap. 8vo.

6s.

On the 27th inst. (price One Shilling), the JULY Number of

THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE.

Contents.

LADY ADELAIDE'S OATH. By the Author of 'East Lynne.' Chapter 13.—The Leuse of the Sailors' Nest.

"11.—Unexpected.

"12.—Margaret's Cup pretty Full.

MUD VOLCANOES. By Professor Austed.

"TWENTY PER CENT." A Banking Tale of the Present Time.

A LAY OF THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.

ARCHIE LOVELL. By the Author of 'Miss Forrester.'

Chapter 21.—Archie's Confession.

"22.—A Vampire "at home."

"23.—Le Renard pêche aux Poules:

"24.—Found Drowned.

LETTERS TO JOSEPH. By Edmund Yates.

No. 1.—On his Recent Annihilation.

INTELLECTUAL FLUNKYISM.

WHAT THE PANIC DID FOR MY BROTHER GEORGE.

By the Author of 'Charlie Thornhill,' &c.

MODERN ECCENTRICS.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

**HURST & BLACKETT'S
NEW WORKS.****FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT**COMBERMERE'S MEMOIRS and CORRESPONDENCE. From his Family Papers. By the RIGHT HON. MARY, VIS-
COUNTESS COMBERMERE and Capt. W. W. KNOLLYS. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c. 30s. bound.

"The gallant Stapleton Cotton, Viscount Combermere, was one of those men who belong to two epochs. He was a soldier, actively engaged, nearly ten years before the last century came to its troubled close; and he was among us but as yesterday, a noble veteran gloriously laden with years, laurels, and pleasant reminiscences. To the last this noble soldier and most perfect gentleman took cheerful part in the duties and pleasures of life, leaving to an only son the inheritance of a great name, and to a sorrowing widow the task of recording how the bearer of the name won for it all his greatness. This has been done evidently as a labour of love by Lady Combermere, and she has been efficiently assisted in the military details by Capt. Knollys. Apart from the biographical and professional details, the volumes, moreover, are full of sketches of persons of importance or interest who came into connexion with Lord Combermere."—*Athenæum*, June 2.

The SPORTSMAN and NATURAL-

IST IN CANADA; or, Notes on the Natural History of the Game, Game-Birds, and Fish of that Country. By MAJOR W. ROSS KING, F.R.G.S. F.S.A.S. Royal 8vo. illustrated with beautiful Coloured Plates and Woodcuts, 20s. bound.

PRISON CHARACTERS DRAWN

from LIFE. By a PRISON MATRON, Author of 'Female Life in Prison.' 2 vols. 21s.

"These volumes are interesting and suggestive."—*Athenæum*.
"A woman lodged among imprisoned women, with a kindly sympathy, a quick eye, and a mind apt to record clearly its well-directed observations, has something to tell that thousands will be glad to learn. Her quick-witted transcripts of living character are studies that nothing can make obsolete or deprive of interest for living men."—*Examiner*.

The BEAUTIFUL in NATURE and

ART. By Mrs. ELLIS, Author of 'The Women of England,' &c. 1 vol. with Portrait, 10s. 6d. bound.

"With pleasure her numerous admirers will welcome a new book by the popular authoress of 'The Women of England.' A very charming volume in this new work by Mrs. Ellis. Its aim is to assist the young students of Art in those studies and subjects of thought which shall enable them rightly to appreciate and realize that oft-quoted truth, 'A thing of Beauty is a joy for ever.' 'The Truthfulness of Art,' 'The Love of Beauty,' 'The Love of Ornament,' 'Early Dawn of Art,' and various chapters of a kindred nature, are followed by others descriptive of 'Learning to Draw,' 'Imitation,' 'Light and Shadow,' 'Form,' 'Colour,' 'Lady's Work,' &c. The work will interest many of our readers. It deserves a welcome and very cordial commendation."—*Sun*.

SPORT and SPORTSMEN. By

CHARLES STRETTON, Esq. 8vo. with Illustrations, 15s.

"This is an amusing book; as interesting as genuine books of sporting adventure seldom fail to be. The Highlands, Wales, the English Counties, Australia, have all been visited by the writer, and we have his adventures in each."—*Globe*.

LADY ARABELLA STUART'S LIFE

and LETTERS; including numerous Original Documents. By ELIZABETH COOPER. 2 vols. with Portrait, 21s.

GARIBALDI AT HOME: Notes of a

Visit to Caprera. By SIR CHARLES R. McGRIGOR, Bart. 8vo. with Illustrations, 15s.

"This book gives some faithful and agreeable records of Garibaldi himself and his daily life at Caprera."—*Examiner*.

RECOLLECTIONS of a LIFE of

ADVENTURE. By WILLIAM STAMER. 2 vols. 21s.

THE NEW NOVELS.**KING'S BAYNARD.** By the Hon.

Mrs. GEORGE GIFFORD. 3 vols.

FELICIA'S DOWRY. By Mrs. Fitz-

MAURICE OKEDEN. 3 vols.

SIR OWEN FAIRFAX. By Lady

EMILY PONSONBY, Author of 'The Discipline of Life.' 3 v.

"Lady Ponsonby writes like a lady, and like a lady who knows how to write."—*Athenæum*.

"A very interesting, readable novel."—*Star*.

"A very interesting and pleasant story."—*Sun*.

"The author of 'Sir Owen Fairfax' draws character skilfully and gracefully."—*Illustrated News*.

MIRK ABBEY. By the Author of

'LOST SIR MASSINGBERD,' 'THE CLYFFARDS OF CLYFFE,' &c. 3 vols.

"A spirited and amusing story."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"An admirable and most fascinating story."—*John Bull*.

"An ably-written tale. The style is clear and nervous."—*Reader*.

"The best of the author's novels."—*Star*.

"A pleasant tale, right pleasantly told. The reader's interest is sustained to the close."—*Sun*.

BOUND to the WHEEL. By John

SAUNDERS, Author of 'Abel Drake's Wife,' &c. 3 vols.

"A very interesting story."—*Sun*.

"The idea of the hero is original, and very carefully worked out."—*Spectator*.

A NOBLE LIFE. By the Author of

'JOHN HALIFAX,' 'CHRISTIAN'S MISTAKE,' &c.

"A beautifully-written and touching tale."—*Post*.

THE WILD FLOWER of RAVENS-

WORTH. By the Author of 'John and I,' 'Dr. Jacob,' &c. 3 vols.

[Just ready.]

NEW WORKS.NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'EAST
LYNNE,' &c.**ELSTER'S FOLLY.** By Mrs. Henry

WOOD. In 3 vols. [Ready this day.]

KISSING the ROD: a Novel. By

EDMUND YATES. 3 vols. [Ready this day.]

NEW WORK SUITABLE FOR STUDENTS AND
SCHOOLS.**A COURSE of ENGLISH LITERA-**

TURE. By JAMES HANNAY. In 1 vol. [Ready this day.]

The SECOND Mrs. TILLOTSON.

By PERCY FITZGERALD. 3 vols. [July 1st.]

Also, just published, uniform with the above,

MODERN CHARACTERISTICS: a Seriesof Essays from the *Saturday Review*.**SUNNYSIDE PAPERS.** By Andrew Hall-

DAY, Author of 'Everyday Papers.'

The EASTERN HUNTERS. With

numerous Illustrations. By CAPTAIN JAMES NEWALL. 1 vol. 8vo. [Ready this day.]

BIOGRAPHIES and PORTRAITS ofSOME CELEBRATED PEOPLE. By ALPHONSE DE
LAMARTINE. 2 vols. [Tuesday next.]**TEN YEARS in SARAWAK.** ByCHARLES BROOKE, the Tuan-Muda of Sarawak. With
an Introduction by H.H. the RAJAH Sir JAMES BROOKE
and numerous Illustrations. 2 vols. [Ready this day.]**THE REGENCY of ANNE of AUS-**TRIA, Queen of France, Mother of Louis XIV. From
Published and Unpublished Sources. By MISS FREER. 2 vols. [Early next month.]

Also, just published by the same Author, and uniform with it,

The MARRIED LIFE of ANNE of

AUSTRIA. 2 vols. with Portrait.

LIZZIE LORTON, of GREYRIGG.By Mrs. LYNN LINTON, Author of 'Grasp your Nettle,'
'The Lake Country,' &c. 3 vols. [Ready.]**PHEMIE KELLER.** By the Author

of 'George Geith,' 'City and Suburb,' &c. 3 vols. [Ready.]

THREE HUNDRED A YEAR. By

the Hon. Mrs. HENRY WEYLAND CHETWYND. 2 vols. [Ready.]

Cheap Editions of Popular Works.

HALF-A-MILLION of MONEY. By

AMELIA B. EDWARDS, Author of 'Barbara's History,' &c. [Ready this day.]

MAXWELL DREWITT. By the

Author of 'George Geith.' 6s.

MISS FORRESTER. By the Author of

'The Morals of Mayfair,' 'Archie Lovell,' &c. 6s.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET. ByEDMUND YATES, Author of 'Kissing the Rod,' 'Broken
to Harness,' &c. 6s.**MILDRED ARKELL.** By the Author of 'East Lynne,' &c. 6s.

GEORGE GEITH. By the Author of 'Too Much Alone,' &c. 6s.

TOO MUCH ALONE. By the Author of 'City and Suburb,' &c. 6s.

CITY and SUBURB. By the Author of 'George Geith,' &c. 6s.

THE WORLD in the CHURCH. Author of 'George Geith,' &c. 6s.

TREVLYN HOLD. By the Author of 'East Lynne,' &c. 6s.

MAURICE DERING. Author of 'Guy Livingstone,' &c. 6s.

GUY LIVINGSTONE. Author of 'Sword and Gown,' &c. 6s.

BARREN HONOUR. By the Author of 'Sans Merci,' &c. 6s.

London: TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-street,

Strand.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

LITERATURE

THE GERMAN WAR.

Studies in European Politics. By Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, M.P. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

THE Confederation of German princes caused the division—prevented the unity—of Germany. So says the King of Prussia, on whose vote and declaration it has ceased to exist.

Even if Germany had remained at peace, there must have been a united Germany, sooner or later. German unity has no terrors for England; nay, in spite of all that we have been told of the German fleet of the future, it has our very best wishes. We have not two measures for our friends; and all that we desire for Italy we desire for Germany. The war which has just been declared will solve the question. While discussions, projects, schemes, resolutions might have gone on for ever, the first shots will send every man to his proper side, and make Germany constitute herself, as well as put liberal and enlightened Europe on her side.

Any one who has observed the character of the Germans, who has studied the late history of Germany, must be aware that there is no hope of a speedy change unless it is the result of a violent struggle. The mere chronicle of the reforms which have been proposed since 1859, and of their reception by the various governments, is enough to prove that each detail would have needed a century of peaceable work in the Diet. Each sovereign, each statesman, would have his particular theory of what was due to the crown he wore, to the district he represented. A plan which proceeded from Austria would not take with Prussia, and one which found favour with the two great powers would most certainly be rejected by the small ones. Proposals to extend the power of the sovereigns would necessarily lead to popular discontent. The mere hint of a General Parliament would seem revolution to the sovereigns. In fact, the only reform that stood a chance of being accepted by one half of Germany was a reform that should change nothing. All grievances were to be redressed, and no abuses were to be swept away. The people were to be free, and all the tyrants were to remain.

Whether we look at the discussions which followed the Revolution of 1848, or the suggestions which have been made since the collapse of Austria in 1859, we find the same hopeless confusion. Mr. Grant Duff's study of the Germanic Diet gives a clear sketch of all these attempts, and impartially chronicles their failure. They may have deserved to succeed, but their failure was certain. It would be much pleasanter if revolutions could be made with rose-water, if the small princes of Germany would see that they were in the way and would retire gracefully; but as we can hardly expect such abnegation, it is plain that there must be a resort to less pleasing expedients. When once the difficulty is felt, there must be a general clearance.

That this was the real feeling of the German people is shown in the turn taken by public opinion on the Schleswig-Holstein war. Some of our English legists—putting paper-rights against natural rights—speak of the Schleswig-Holstein war as a brutal aggression on Denmark; but the Schleswig-Holstein war had a purely political meaning for Germany: it was the first step towards unity. The national feeling of the Germans had developed itself almost exclusively by

brooding on Schleswig-Holstein, and any power which put itself at the head of the national feeling, as far as the Duchies were concerned, made a high bid for the more extended leadership of the nation. The Germans saw that a short campaign had given them what fifteen years of argument had not brought a step nearer. The conclusion was obvious. Why not try the effects of a short campaign on the unity of Germany?

The programme put forward by Prussia shows the acceptance of this view. The Prussians profess "to take up arms on behalf of the national development of Germany, hitherto so powerfully hindered by individual interests. May the German people keep this lofty aim in view, and meet Prussia with confidence, and help to forward and secure the peaceful development of the united Fatherland!" In other words, the war which has just begun is not a quarrel between Prussia and Austria, but an attempt at the consolidation of Northern Germany by the only means which, with such a people as the Germans, can prove effectual. To judge this attempt rightly, we must leave out of sight the accidents of the struggle, the character of the present King and the present ministers of Prussia, the sincerity of their intentions and the value of their world. We must ask ourselves whether Germany is ever to become a nation, and whether there is any prospect of her becoming a nation by the mere force of argument. If we are content to see her split up into more than thirty particles, instead of forming two considerable states, we may be consistent in objecting to her struggle for national development. But we are not consistent in ridiculing her divisions till she tries to heal them, and exclaiming against the immorality of a step which our taunts have suggested.

"German patriots," says Mr. Grant Duff, "pray for sages on the throne of Prussia, and fools on all the minor thrones; but as yet their prayers do not meet with any very satisfactory answer." The first half of their prayer has certainly not been answered. How fair a chance of the unity of Germany was thrown away in 1848 through the blindness of the late King of Prussia! That crown might have been worn in peace which must now be purchased with blood. But there was an agency at work in 1848 which may now be left out of the account, and the issue is made much simpler as Austria is deprived of an ally and Prussia of a counsellor. The influence of the Czar Nicholas was strongly exerted in favour of Austria, because he looked upon Austria as the supporter of legitimacy. It was that same influence which gave Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark, which saved Austria in Hungary, which led France to think twice before taking the part of Italy. If Russia was still strong and unbroken, nothing would be more repugnant to her instincts than the sight of a strong North German kingdom bordering close upon Poland. To the rest of Europe such a sight should be doubly welcome, as it opposes one more barrier to Muscovite aggression. But England has more reasons than this for welcoming the union of North Germany. We are bound to North Germany by many ties, by tradition, by family, by mutual interests, by religion. Since England gave her assistance to Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War, there have been many signs that we looked for a Protestant ally on the Continent to throw its weight into the balance against the Catholic powers France and Austria. We all trust that the next ruler of Prussia will be nearer to England than any of his predecessors, and that England will give Prussia not only a Queen, but a representative of freedom and unity.

The most favourable sign for Prussia in the present war is that her acceptance of the popular cry has been received with enthusiasm by the people, and with defiance by the princes. Anything which enlists the people of Germany against their princes, is sure to have a lasting effect in a country where the princes are so many and the people have been so long subject to them. When Frederick William the Fourth was offered the crown of Germany, he wrote to Arndt: "Is this offspring of the Revolution of 1848 really a crown? It has no cross on it. It does not mark on the brow of him who wears it the seal of the grace of God. It is the iron collar which would reduce to the position of a slave the descendant of twenty-four electors and kings, the chief of sixteen millions of men, and of the bravest and most devoted army in the world." And so long as this view prevailed, there was no chance of Prussia taking the lead. No cross no crown was the sentiment of Frederick William. The same man had told the Landtag of 1847, that the last thing its members were to do was to represent the people, and had exclaimed, "Never, never will I allow a piece of written paper, like a second Providence, to force its way between our Lord God in Heaven and this land, to rule us with its paragraphs, and to supersede by them the old holy loyalty." Yet in less than two years he granted a constitution which has fully answered to the sneer of being a piece of written paper, and which has done much to supersede the old holy loyalty felt by the people for their sovereign.

But though Frederick William had to retract his denunciation of pieces of written paper, he had no opportunity of withdrawing his refusal of the German crown. Such chances never come twice in a lifetime. It is not often that they come twice in a century. Now indeed the chance has come again. The golden opportunity, which Mr. Carlyle cannot blame his hero for seizing, is once more within the grasp of Prussia. On the one side is Austria, rent by internal dissensions, and menaced by that Italy which till now she has thought it safe to outrage. The smaller sovereigns of Germany are furious with a power which threatens to oust them by an appeal to their peoples. But of these smaller states the majority are under the curb of Prussia, and Prussia will, no doubt, leave the southern members of the Confederation to be either absorbed by Austria, or to fight their own battles against her.

There has been a talk of disaffection in Prussia itself. Some have thought that the unpopularity of the present regime, which, no doubt, is considerable, might interfere with the willingness of the people to serve; and it has been said that the reserves in some places showed a great reluctance. We hear from friends in Germany that this reluctance has been shown, but in such a way as to give it a totally different meaning. It has been confined to the Rhenish provinces, and in them it has proceeded from the Roman Catholic priests. The priests have received the *mot d'ordre* to agitate against the war, with the very natural hope that, if Austria wins, France will not dare to withdraw her troops from Rome. Accordingly, the priest goes to the wife of some hard-working man who is summoned to join his corps, and tells her that if her husband leaves home, she and the children will be left to starve. The Frau clasps her hands, and asks in *Gottes Namen* what she is to do. She is told to go to the *Bürgermeister*, and insist on her husband being left with her. The consequence is that she goes to the *Bürgermeister*, with her whole family of children; she begins to cry and the children

begin to squall; the *Bürgermeister* tries to pacify her, but she refuses to be comforted; she declares that she will not leave the place, and the children show most convincingly that they will not stop squalling, till the *Vater* is respited; and at last the *Bürgermeister* has to send to the commandant, and ask that the man may be restored to his wife and family. We believe several such cases have happened, and it is significant that all should have occurred in the same district. The priests seem to forget that the only result of making an agitation against Prussia in the Rhenish provinces will be to give France an excuse for demanding their annexation. We can hardly think that Rome is so devoted to France as to wish for such a consummation. The feeling of Germany on the subject is so strong that, as Mr. Grant Duff says very truly, a wilder dream than the French desire for the frontier of the Rhine never entered into the imagination. "Any attempt to realize it," he adds, "would bring about such a union of Germany as few have ever hoped for;" and any action on the part of the German Catholics that excited Protestant feeling against them would react more strongly on Rome than on Germany. There has been of late no lack of dissatisfaction with Rome, even in the most orthodox circles. The Encyclical caused no pleasant sensation among the many moderate German Catholics. It is some years since the most eminent Catholic divine of Germany declared that the Temporal Power could not exist much longer in its present shape. Since then the greatest learning in Germany has been virtually censured, and the highest authority has been warned to keep silence. Little more is needed on the part of Rome to make the breach irreconcilable, and to throw back the whole of Germany on that national life which is most antagonistic to foreign influences.

Even if the fact of disaffection had been literally true, we believe that the outbreak of war would have put an end to it. So often, and in so many countries, we have seen a decided reluctance to engage in war superseded by hearty enthusiasm when war was declared. In France before the Italian campaign, in Germany before the Schleswig-Holstein war, there was something of that feeling, and each time that feeling was conquered. Mr. Helps has noticed this phenomenon in his 'Friends in Council,' but has confined it to countries under despotic rule. A German historian has remarked its prevalence in England, though in England the first feeling is not reluctance, but indifference; and the succeeding feeling is not enthusiasm, but earnestness. In the case of the present war, the feeling must be stronger than ever. It may not at the first be decisive; it may undergo changes as the fortune of war varies; it may be influenced by many circumstances, and may waver as there are conflicting emotions that rise uppermost: but in the end it will be steady, as it represents the wish of the German people; and when this wish comes to the top, through all the disguises assumed or forced upon it, when the Germans see that they are fighting for unity against helpless divisions, for liberty against dynasties, there will be no bar between the idea and its realization.

Although it seems to those looking from the outside that the same difficulties beset both Prussia and Austria, as each is a long, straggling body, and neither is compact or homogeneous, one material distinction is to be made between them. Prussia (as Mr. Grant Duff shows) is a natural, Austria an artificial body. The countries which adjoin or run into Prussia are connected with her by many ties, and are one

with her in interests. No one can say the same of the countries which compose the empire of Austria. Prussia has known ever since the time of the great Elector how to mould her component parts into one body. The limbs she throws out, which give her the appearance of disunion, are not separated from the main trunk; they are not stragglers, but advanced guards; not branches lopped off, but growing branches. While Austria's provinces are her weakness, Prussia's provinces are her strength. Austria has long been doubting between her eastern and her western dominions; some advisers have told her to give up Vienna, and fix her capital at Pesth; others would have her grant the Hungarians an absolute autonomy, and make a bid for the German Empire. But there have never been two opinions about the course of Prussia. She must have North Germany whenever she chooses to take it. How she was to take it, was the only question. What were to be the boundaries of the new kingdom? was France to be offered a sop? was a compromise to be made with Austria? and was Austria to profit by the example?—these were the points discussed, and the problems that defied solution. But these problems are not to be compared with those which have long paralyzed the efforts of Austrian statesmen, and which must now lead them to accept with despair whatever Fate may choose to give them. The best that can be given them is something which is more favourable than they have a right to expect, but which they never could have demanded; and even if the fortune of war should favour Austria, we do not know that this will be given her.

It is very possible that South Germany may drag on for some time longer without any material change, that the fragments of the Diet may survive on the other side of the Main, and that parts of Austria and Bavaria may be ignorant of what has taken place in the North. But meanwhile the North will have constituted itself; and in the sight of a large compact body where formerly so many provinces were hampered by so many princelings, of an active and industrious centre of commerce in the place of hardworking individuals and obstructive governments, of narrow provincialism succeeded by thoughts of general welfare, and petty pride expanding into emulation, there is much for England to admire, nothing for England to regret.

The Prince's Progress; and other Poems. By Christina Rossetti. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE pathos which springs from a sense of what is deep and abiding in human love and desire, and of what is casual and brief in human fortune, would seem to give the tone to Miss Rossetti's musings. With her the perception of beauty, however, is as keen as that of pathos, and these together form an imagination sadly sweet—one, moreover, which has been long and sedulously disciplined. In the book before us this imagination is seen in its prime: the sentiment is warm, the observation fresh, the art subtle and mature. We have the summer of the writer's genius, which sits less, indeed, in the sunshine than where

The cedar sheds its dark green layers of shade,

or the yew overshadows the mound. The foliage above is thick and dark, but the foliage of summer still.

'The Prince's Progress,' like the 'Goblin Market' of the same writer, is an allegory, and an allegory, moreover, illustrating a similar idea. In both works the argument is the power of temptation to beguile man from the worthy and earnest work of life. In 'Goblin Market'

the temptations are resisted and overcome,—in 'The Prince's Progress' they triumph. Penetrated with the conviction that the waiting Princess pines under his delay, the Prince is, nevertheless, drawn from the direct road by every wayside inducement. The moral of the poem, therefore, lies in the value which it attaches to the strong will that can postpone present pleasure for the sake of the hereafter.

In a great measure Miss Rossetti redeems her work from stiffness and artificial ingenuity—generally the besetting weakness of allegory—by painting scenes which, though touched by the light of imagination, are yet as vividly true as if they were photographs of familiar objects. Here, for example, is a description of the arid region in passing through which the worn-out Prince suffers himself to be delayed at the cave of the Rosicrucian:—

Off he set. The grass grew rare,
A blight lurked in the darkening air,
The very moss grew huzzled and spare,
The last daisy stood all astunt;
Behind his back the soil lay bare,
But barer in front.

A land of chasm and rent, a land
Of ragged blackness on either hand;
If water trickled its track was tanned
With an edge of rust to the chink;
If one stamped on stone or on sand
It returned a clink.

A lifeless land, a loveless land,
Without lair or nest on either hand:
Only scorpions perched in the sand,
Black as black iron, or dusty pale;
From point to point sheer rock was manned
By scorpions in mail.

A land of neither life nor death,
Where no man buildeth or fashioneth,
Where none draws living or dying breath;
No man cometh or goeth there,
No man doeth, seeketh, saith,
In the stagnant air.

If the above extract shows the writer's power in painting external nature, the end of the poem no less reveals her faculty of exhibiting, in forcible and affecting pictures, human suffering, feebleness, and remorse. After many delays on his road and wanderings from it, the Prince at length reaches the palace of her who should have been his rescued bride; but, alas!—

Day is over, the day that wore,
What is this that comes through the door,
The face covered, the feet before?
This that coming takes his breath;
This Bride not seen, to be seen no more
Save of Bridgroom Death?

Veiled figures carrying her
Sweep by, yet make no stir;
There is a smell of spice and myrrh,
A bride-chant burdened with one name;
The bride-song rises steeper
Than the torches' flame:

"Too late for love, too late for joy,
Too late, too late!
You loitered on the road too long,
You trifled at the gate:
The enchanted dove upon her branch
Died without a mate;
The enchanted princess in her tower
Slept, died, behind the grate;
Her heart was starving all this while
You made it wait.

"Ten years ago, five years ago,
One year ago,
Even then you had arrived in time,
Though somewhat slow:
Then you had known her living face
Which now you cannot know;
The frozen fountain would have leaped,
The buds gone on to blow,
The warm south wind would have awaked
To melt the snow.

"Is she fair now as she lies?
Once she was fair;
Meet queen for any kingly king,
With gold-dust on her hair,
Now these are poppies in her locks,
White poppies she must wear;
Must wear a veil to shroud her face
And the want graven there:
Or is the hunger fed at length,
Cast off the care?

"We never saw her with a smile
Or with a frown;
Her bed seemed never soft to her,
Though tossed of down;

Sh
W
TH
"
A
H
T
T
"
B
L
L
L

Of th
of their
vading
poetry
note a
seldom
tion.
humani
died aw
heart,
there i
the cat
without
stir and
to us i
from a
of knig
the aish
that m
key—t
even in
true th
myster
are no
still "
thus o
our ho
the dis
be the
faith in
mind,
domin
tone o
remen
that o
Settin
reader
easy,
imagin
mend
(if we
Rose'
feeling
melod
can b
'Maic
refuse

W
we h
the b

She little heeded what she wore,
Kirtle, or wreath, or gown;
We think her white brows often ached
Beneath her crown,
Till silvery hairs showed in her locks
That used to be so brown.

"We never heard her speak in haste:
Her tones were sweet,
And modulated just so much
As it was meet:
Her heart sat silent through the noise
And concourse of the street.
There was no hurry in her hands,
No hurry in her feet;
There was no bliss drew nigh to her,
That she might run to greet.

"You should have wept her yesterday,
Wasting upon her bed:
But wherefore should you weep to-day
That she is dead?
Lo, we who love were not to-day,
But crown her royal head.
Let be these poppies that we strew,
Your roses are too red:
Let be these poppies, not for you
Cut down and spread."

Of the plaintive sentiment of these stanzas, of their music, of the beauty by which the pervading idea is illustrated, no qualified reader of poetry can doubt. Here, too, as elsewhere, we note a speciality of Miss Rossetti's mind. She seldom offers to us pictures of *present* emotion. She does not unveil to us the face of humanity until the flush of human impulse has died away. We do not see the conflict of the heart, but the sequel of that conflict. Hence there is in some of her best pictures the air of the cathedral rather than that of the world without. Her saints and heroes have not the stir and dust of life about them; but they smile to us in a repose almost mournful, like effigies from a stained window or the sculptured forms of knight and dame in the coloured light of the aisle. We notice, indeed, not without regret, that most of these poems are set in a minor key—that a strain of suffering insinuates itself even into the author's devotional pieces. It is true that to all who think and feel deeply a mystery broods over life, and that its enigmas are not to be solved by conventional phrases; still "tis in ourselves," after all, "that we are thus or thus"; and the proofs which sustain our hope are certainly not more important than the disposition to recognize them. It may even be that the spiritual instinct which we call faith is its own best evidence. In the poetic mind, if in any, we expect this instinct to predominate; and we cannot but lament that the tone of Miss Rossetti's poetry—always, be it remembered, religiously submissive—should be that of the dirge rather than of the anthem. Setting aside this objection, and warning the reader that the volume is not poetry made easy, but a book which requires a co-operating imagination on his own part, we warmly commend it to perusal. There is scarcely a poem (if we make any exception it is to 'Under the Rose') which does not evolve a distinct idea or feeling with finished charm of manner. Of the melody and beauty with which melody itself can be described, we find, in the poem called 'Maiden-Song,' an example which we cannot refuse to extract:—

Trilled her song and swelled her song
With maiden's coy caprice
In a labyrinth of throbs,
Pauses, cadences;
Clear-noted as a dropping brook,
Soft-noted like the bees,
Wild-noted as the shivering wind
Forlorn through forest trees:
Love-noted like the wood-pigeon
Who hides herself for love,
Yet cannot keep her secret safe,
But coos and coos thereof:
Thus the notes rang loud or low.

What we have quoted, even more than what we have said, will send our poetical readers to the book.

A History of Agriculture and Prices in England, from the Year after the Oxford Parliament (1259) to the Commencement of the Continental War (1793). Compiled entirely from Original and Contemporaneous Records. By James E. Thorold Rogers, M.A. Vols. I. and II. 1259—1400. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

It is not difficult to imagine the thoughtful smile which must have passed over the face of Prof. Rogers as he read the sentences in which the most imaginative of our living historians recently advised the students of Edinburgh University to regard modern writers with suspicion, and to consult Collins's 'Dictionary of the Peerage' as the source of large and trustworthy information concerning the state of their country in the feudal period. At the time of reading Mr. Carlyle's address, the Oxford Professor of Political Economy, after five years of patient research in the muniment-rooms of Merton, Queen's and New College, and in the Public Record Office, was correcting the last proof-sheets of this remarkable contribution to the history of England; and as he turned his mind from the applauded words of the eloquent and venerable lecturer to the structure and aim of his own undertaking, it is not improbable that, without any loss of confidence in the soundness of his method, he may have experienced a depressing doubt whether the times were in the humour to do justice to his labours. Of such a condition of mistrust and discouraging apprehension indications appear in the Preface, where the author observes, "I anticipate that the facts and comments contained in these volumes will attract but few readers. The form of such a work is necessarily repulsive, and the dry details of business transacted many centuries ago will have but little charm for the general public." In these words it is easy to catch a note of that despondency to which writers are liable when, after a period of sustained effort, they launch upon the world the result of long and anxious toil. Sometimes the despondency is justified by the consequences of publication; but on the present occasion we will venture to predict that the author will be disappointed of his neglect. We cannot think so ill of the general public as to fear that it will fail to see in this first instalment of a noble task one of the most fascinating books of modern history.

Without for a moment consenting to the author's application of the epithet "repulsive" to the form of his work, we can admit that at first sight his pages are not calculated to allure the lovers of easy reading. Comprising many hundred tables of prices,—drawn from the elaborate farm accounts of certain great landed proprietors and wealthy corporations of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries,—these second volume looks at first sight as though it must be a prodigious compilation of all the tariffs of all the custom-houses of the civilized world; and though the first volume contains no such formidable collection of numerical charts, a hasty survey of its leaves will alarm those idlers who have a nervous dread of figures. But no sooner has the student mastered the introductory chapter, than he obtains a view of the pleasure in store for him, and sees that the author, who modestly describes himself as "an antiquary by accident," has unearthed the materials for a picture of the social life of feudal England, and knows how to handle them with effect. Though no reader with the instincts of an antiquary, or with any tincture of scholarly discernment, will be slow to see that the judicious use of such materials must necessarily produce important results, the full value of the

documents is not seen until the student recalls certain conditions of the society to which they relate.

In 1259—the date at which the Professor commences his story, because it is the earliest point of time from which he has procured a continuous chain of statistical information—the bailiff system was in full action; and it remained in universal operation until the disastrous consequences of the Black Death, effecting an important revolution in the agricultural arrangements of the country, caused the great holders of land to withdraw from the business of agriculture, and let their demesnes to tenant-farmers. At the time mentioned, the ordinary manor was divided into four portions:—the lord's demesne, in close proximity to the manor-house; the land apportioned to the freeholders; the ground and tenements assigned to the villeins; and the lord's waste or common, in which all the tenants of the estate had certain rights. The demesne, or lord's reserved land, was always an important part of the manor, and in the later half of the thirteenth century it was invariably cultivated by the lord himself, or by a bailiff who acted merely as the lord's servant, and, apart from his duty to his employer, had no personal interest in the prosperity of the farm. Hence the proudest baron of that day was a farmer as well as a landlord; and usually he was a very shrewd man of business, clever at a bargain, and resolute in demanding his dues. Unlike the wealthy peers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, who regarded agriculture as a pursuit on which they could not bestow personal care without loss of caste, the nobles of the second Richard's time farmed on a large scale and with a keen eye for profit. Through their agents they bought and sold in public market; and in the entire management of their estates they used every honest means to swell their revenues. To those who have formed their ideal of the feudal aristocracy from Scott's novels, this view of the Lancastrian and Yorkist nobles will be far from acceptable; and students of sterner stuff, whose historical knowledge has been gathered in less imaginative fields, will have to get the better of certain illusions and misconceptions before they will be in a position to believe that the habitual pursuit of petty gains marked the lives of those superb earls whom romantic fiction delights to represent as scattering largess to the poor whenever they rode forth from the gates of their castles. Hallam—a writer in no degree prone to exaggerate the picturesque features of the past—could not bring himself to believe that the commercial spirit animated the superior classes of mediæval society. Convinced that chivalric sentiment was irreconcilable with the selfishness of trade, he described the feudal nobility as incapable of enriching themselves by petty exactions, and even argues that their reluctance to appropriate the savings of their most humble dependents contributed to the gradual emancipation of the villeins. Mr. Rogers, however, places it beyond question that the feudal superior neglected "no source of income, however small," and that, when he had farmed his demesne to the best possible account, he pressed for every farthing due to him, "from the fines, quit-rents, and compositions levied on the tenants, from tolls of fairs, markets, and ferries, and from many other small sources of income, issuing, for the most part, from manorial rights." Often the payments thus exacted were very trivial; but in the aggregate they amounted to important sums that helped in no slight degree to sustain the dignity of a feudal chief.

It was the same with prelates and abbots as with powerful laymen. The governors of great

corporations, lay or ecclesiastical, were no less eager to make the most of their estates; and so long as the bailiff system was in force their concern in agricultural operations extended to every detail of husbandry. Moreover, whilst this system endured, the estates of great landholders usually lay in several counties more or less remote from each other. A great baron would hold manors on the Welsh border and the East coast, in Northumberland and the midland provinces. In addition to his Irish estates, Roger Bigod possessed manors in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Sussex, Berkshire, Gloucester; and Mr. Rogers speaks of the lands pertaining to this earldom as constituting "the most compact, perhaps, of all the estates whose records have been preserved to the present time." The lands of Isabella de Fortibus lay in Yorkshire, the Isle of Wight, and intervening counties. In like manner, the warden and fellows of Merton College owned land in Oxfordshire, Kent, Surrey, Bucks, Warwick, Wilts, Leicester, Cambridge, Hunts, Hants, Durham, and Northumberland. At the period under consideration, the demesne of every manor being actually cultivated by the lord's bailiff, it follows that the landowner was personally concerned in the business of farming wherever he had an estate. Roger Bigod had on his own hands at least one large farm in every county where he owned a manor, and in some cases he had several large farms in a single county. Merton College tilled the soil in no less than twelve counties. But though Earl Bigod's estates were scattered over many counties, the accounts of them all were annually brought together for a simultaneous audit; and, in order that those accounts might be easily intelligible to the proprietor, they were made out upon a uniform system of weights and measures. "In Bigod's case the examination was generally done by John Bigod, the earl's younger brother, a wealthy clergyman. The Merton College audit was taken by the warden and sub-warden. In order, however, to an intelligible schedule of profit and loss, it was plainly essential that a uniform system of measures should be adopted." Hence, on obtaining inspection of the farm accounts of Merton College, Mr. Rogers saw the record of agricultural operations in twelve different counties, and learned the various kinds of tillage carried out in different parts of the kingdom, as well as the different degrees of prosperity experienced at the same date by the agriculturists of distant localities.

These accounts, having been kept with great minuteness, throw a flood of light on many of the darkest questions of the dark ages. By a bold, but withal a cautious, use of their data, Prof. Rogers makes calculations with regard to the population of the entire country both before and after the ravages of the Black Death. He can state with precision the diet and wages of workpeople, and criticize the relations of labour and capital at the time of Tyler's insurrection. Some of his conclusions with regard to the social condition of the inferior classes at the periods under consideration are novel and startling; and of these views few are more noteworthy than those which relate to the villenage of the fourteenth century.

Not the least important of the many significant facts ascertained by Mr. Rogers is the general consumption of wheat by the lower classes of feudal England. "It will be seen," he says, "that the largest part of the land under the plough was occupied by crops of wheat, barley, and oats. Wheat was the customary food of the people of this country from the earliest times. Even if the evidence were

not abundant on this point, the breadth sown annually would be conclusive proof. Barley was sometimes mixed with the wheat in the allowances made to farm-servants; but its chief use was in the manufacture of beer, which seems to have been brewed in small quantities, and for immediate consumption. Wheat is sometimes, but rarely, malted. Oat-malt is much more common. The chief use of oats was for horse-food, but oatmeal was made for the broth or porridge of the house." Having learnt that wheat was the chief article of food amongst all classes, the author goes on to compute the population of the country from the ascertained capability of the soil to produce this cereal crop. From the unassailable principle that "the rate of production in any country which imports no food, or very little food, could it be positively ascertained, is the gauge of the possible population," he argues that the maximum of agricultural productiveness in mediæval England will give us the extreme possible number of her inhabitants. Hence, since wheat was the customary food of the people, and since it may be assumed that every individual required a quarter of wheat per annum for his sustenance, it is inferred that "there were generally as many people existent in this country in the fourteenth century as there were, on an average, quarters of corn to feed them with." When it is stated that from seven to eight bushels of wheat per acre was a fair crop for good land in the fourteenth century; and that to obtain this small crop a fifth of that quantity was ordinarily expended in seed, it will be clear that Mr. Rogers shows no disposition to underrate the productiveness of the soil when he concludes "that, taking the facts of the Merton estates as a sufficient specimen of the quantity produced, an acre of wheat would have been necessary for each person's maintenance." By this computation alone the reader is instructed that he may not look to mediæval society for that golden age of romantic husbandry when every rood of ground maintained its man. If every acre of land were under the plough, and every acre were enabled by some supernatural agency to produce wheat-crops year after year, without the recreative repose of periodic fallows and the support of fertilizing manure, the entire number of acres comprised by the whole area of the country would represent the number of persons able to subsist within its limits, without the assistance of imported food. Even in a miraculous golden age, each man would have required an acre instead of a rood. It remains to be asked how large a proportion of the country was under the plough in the fourteenth century.

To give an exact answer to this question is even beyond the powers of Prof. Rogers, who knows almost as much about the agriculture of mediæval England as an ordinary English nobleman of our own days knows about the state of his fancy farm; but, instead of showing any tendency to compute at too small a number the arable acres of the fourteenth-century farmers, he dissents from the "general impression, which must needs be vague, and is, I believe, founded solely on antecedent probabilities, that the area of arable land in England five hundred years ago was much less than at present." Against the large quantity of land that has been broken up and brought under the plough within the last fifty years, he sets the wide breadth of arable land that has, in these later generations, been converted into pasture, and the many acres of fertile soil withdrawn from husbandry by the rapid growth of our cities. He reminds us that the richly-wooded parks and ornamental grounds that surround the country dwellings of our aristocracy and

minor gentry were unknown in mediæval times, when "cultivation was carried on up to the very doors of the house, the more so, perhaps, as proximity to the master's abode was an element of security for the crop," and such nobles as the Lords De Ros grew wheat-crops in the southern valley of the park of Belvoir Castle. But though he is satisfied that the farmers of the fourteenth century used the plough far more extensively than most writers on the subject have imagined, he is of opinion that, under the most favourable circumstances, and in years of exceptional abundance, "the wheat produced in England five hundred years ago would not have sufficed for more than from two and a half to three millions." When all deductions have been made from this maximum of productiveness, so as to arrive at the average ability of the country to support human life, Mr. Rogers is inclined to think that the population of the entire country did not exceed one million and a half. "But whether," he adds, "the number of the English and Welch people in the fourteenth century was one and a half, or two, or even two and a half millions, it is certain that the rate of production precludes the possibility of its being more than the highest estimate."

In so far as Mr. Rogers demonstrates that the working men of the fourteenth century were, upon the whole, far better paid and fed than the labourers of modern England, he merely supports a view which, in these later years, has been generally accepted by historical students; but he is an utterer of new things when he proves to us that the villen of the fourteenth century, instead of being the mere chattel that the law-books represent him, must have been a man endowed with legal rights and a very considerable amount of personal independence. Many traces still remained of his old servile and absolute dependence upon the will of his lord. He was liable to the restraint of a feudal superior in the exercise of common paternal rights; he was still exposed to liabilities "which to our eyes must appear outrageous invasions of personal freedom"; but he had long since ceased to be a pure slave, in the sense in which the negro workman in the Southern States of the American Republic was a slave until the other day. He was required to render services to his lord, and frequently these services were onerous; but custom had given him the right to commute the labour for a pecuniary payment. Unlike the wretched farm-labourer of this generation, the serf of the fourteenth century had his cottage and piece of land, of which he held secure possession so long as he fulfilled his fixed duties to his superior. Nowhere has Mr. Rogers come upon evidence of a single sale of villeins or their services, although he has examined the accounts of numerous estates, in which notice is taken of infinitely small gains derived by lords from their customary rights over villeins. On this matter the author observes—

"I do not doubt that the social state of villenage existed, and that at some time or the other, in the days of the earlier Norman kings, it implied absolute dependence on the will of the lord, and a negation of all rights in land and chattels. The fact, however, that the law-books insist on the degraded state of the villan, would not, I think, be quite convincing, because it is a natural tendency of legal pedantry to speak of decaying or even extinct institutions as though they still had a vitality and vigour. For though laws may be guided by practice, it is founded on custom or statute, and both these are theoretically binding, though really inoperative, long after a different rule has prevailed in practice. Anything like the extreme theory of villenage was, I am convinced,

extinct before * * But I have investigated as is the case of the villenage for levied for made for abundant transfer of third parties was so common his state was we should have sale of the of their lands submit, is of a villan his lord had to which these volu

In all Hallam, as "the was most and further of the Ja had the measure English insurrect insurrect the same feudal n rection of a wre suffering at a pe multitu want, sweeping—a prop from on tion,—t dented rise in t in urge who sur good for of labor fixed by enactm to chang for whi king wa mand t by an i advanc employ all the class v could r In the wages the m tant t which liquida superio of the tenanc immed it not compe revive earlier insurre In the G more i Marko of the ments which

extinct before the close of the thirteenth century. * * But in the many thousand accounts which I have investigated, general, nay wellnigh universal, as is the entry of customary payments, contingent fines for licences granted to villains, penalties levied for feudal transgressions, and compensations made for customary services, all of which occur abundantly, I have never found a trace of any transfer of villains, or even of their services, to third parties. Surely if the dependence of a villain was so complete as has been generally believed, and his state was so completely a negation of rights, we should find some solitary instance of the actual sale of these unfortunates, or of some concession of their labour to others. So absolute a silence, I submit, is sufficient to prove that the legal theory of a villain's total lack of civil rights as against his lord had become antiquated before the period to which I refer, that, namely, which is treated in these volumes."

In all this Mr. Rogers directly opposes Hallam, who regards the fourteenth century as "the age when a sense of political servitude was most keenly felt" in many parts of Europe, and further remarks, "Thus the insurrection of the Jacquerie in France about the year 1358 had the same character and resulted in a great measure from the same causes as that of the English peasants in 1381." To Mr. Rogers these insurrections have as little in common as two insurrectionary movements, breaking out in the same century amidst the peasantry of two feudal nations, could possibly have. The insurrection of the Jacquerie was the desperate effort of a wretched population goaded by excessive suffering; whereas Tyler's insurrection occurred at a period of plenty, when the insurgent multitude, instead of enduring the miseries of want, were in prosperous circumstances. By sweeping away a large proportion of the people,—a proportion which Mr. Rogers estimates at from one-third to one-half of the entire population,—the Black Death effected an unprecedented dearth of labour and a corresponding rise in the rate of wages, thus placing employers in urgent difficulty and giving the workmen who survived the pestilence an equal degree of good fortune. To reduce the exorbitant demands of labour, the remunerations of industry were fixed by royal proclamation and parliamentary enactment; but these measures were powerless to change the value of a commodity the demand for which greatly exceeded the supply. The king was no more able to check by royal command the growing value of labour than Canute by an imperial utterance was able to check the advance of the waves. The conflict between employers and workmen continued, and became all the more acrimonious because the inferior class was victorious, whilst the landowners could not see the real source of their distress. In their impotency to procure workmen for wages beneath the market value of labour, the manorial lords must have been reluctant to accept the money-payments with which custom had empowered the villains to liquidate the ancient claims which their feudal superiors had upon their services. The position of the contending parties unquestionably countenances Mr. Rogers's suggestion as to the immediate cause of Tyler's insurrection,—“Was it not an attempt to transmute the pecuniary compensation into the labour-rent, and so revive the tenures and the labour-prices of the earlier part of the century, which led to the insurrection?”

In his chapter on "Social Distinctions and the General Distribution of Wealth," and still more fully in the chapter on "Journeys and Markets," Mr. Rogers shows that our ancestors of the fourteenth century enjoyed many inducements to and facilities for intercommunication which were greatly diminished by the Reforma-

tion, the destruction of the monasteries, and the division of the church lands amongst a number of resident proprietors. Speaking of the influence of the customary religious pilgrimages, the author observes, "The roads, however, repaired by common law at the charge of all owners of property, were in all likelihood far better than existed after the Reformation, when the necessity for easy and convenient communication was annulled by the abandonment of the custom of making these religious journeys, and by the fact that estates were more compact, and therefore the visitation of remote properties was less frequent. The monasteries, too, whose interest on many grounds was bound up with the existence of easy and safe communication, must have done their best to keep roads open and in good repair." Notwithstanding the action of trades unions in these later years, it is shown that masons and working builders were actually better paid in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when no such combinations existed; and, on the other hand, it is shown that the persons who required the services of such artisans got far more for their money than they would get now-a-days. In 1448 Merton College built their bell-tower for a sum which represents in modern money 1,703*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; whereas such a work at this time, when the artisans are less liberally remunerated, would cost from 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.* The profits of contractors, the greater expenses of supervision, and the trade regulations that lessen the workman's efficiency are regarded by the author as the chief causes of this prodigious increase in the price of builder's work. In another part of his work, where he shows that in the fourteenth century even the villein had his cottage and plot of ground, Prof. Rogers laments the rapid disappearance of our county freeholders, and the absorption of the land of the country into the hands of a few persons. Deploping this revolution—which is not the less fraught with peril because it is being consummated by the silent action of the law—the writer, alluding to a teacher whose voice is silent for ever, observes, "It is only a short time since that a newspaper article charged the wisest and most prudent man which this country, perhaps this nation, has ever produced, when he commented on the grievous change which we witness now, with a desire of taking the lands of the rich for distribution among the poor. It might have been retorted that for the last 300 years, still more fully for the last fifty, the lands of the poor have been taken by the rich."

In conclusion it is almost needless to observe that these volumes abound with materials of amusement for antiquaries, who take but little interest in the grander questions of history, and have no taste for the difficult problems of political science. Mr. Rogers has brought to light many words that give new interest to terms used by husbandmen. He tells us that in the thirteenth century "the second crop of grass, or aftermath, was called *reवानnum*,"—whence, doubtless, are derived the "rawing" of our East Anglian farmers, and the "rowen" of the agriculturists of New England. Giving the prices of some horses bought for considerable sums in the thirteenth century, the writer observes, "a horse designated as a *runcina* was purchased at Burton for 5*l.* 10*s.* in 1262." In a note, Mr. Rogers adds, "Runcina, according to Ducange, is the *rous* or *roux* of the Romance language. In its Spanish form, *rocin*, it is said to signify a poor or worthless animal. The reader will discover the term in the name which Don Quixote gives his steed."

The Critical English Testament; being an Adaptation of Bengel's 'Gnomon.' With numerous Notes, showing the Precise Results of Modern Criticism and Exegesis. Edited by the Rev. W. L. Blackley and the Rev. James Hawes. Vol. I. *The Gospels.* (Strahan.)

Bengel's 'Gnomon' was first published in the year 1742. It is a precious book, containing much suggestive comment on the New Testament in a condensed form. The Latin words used by the writer are admirably selected, and could scarcely be improved. By translating the book into English, a few years ago, its beauty was spoilt and its utility greatly impaired. No version can do full justice to the original, and therefore the work should not be touched. Left in its original shape, it must always be prized by devout and thoughtful readers. The present editors make a mistake in translating the book once more; for no one that can read Latin will resort to their version, though it faithfully presents the 'Gnomon,' without abridgment or omission, except of arguments based on corrupt readings.

The work before us is an adaptation of Bengel, that is, the editors profess to have incorporated the important results of modern textual criticism, especially as represented by the publications of Tischendorf, Alford, and others, which are inserted in brackets wherever required. Their first object has been to put into the hands of their readers "a lucid, concise, and reliable commentary on the teachings and the text of the New Testament."

We sympathize in every attempt to make English readers acquainted with the results of criticism on the New Testament. All depends on the manner in which any endeavour to do so is carried out. But a translation of Bengel, with various readings from Tischendorf, is not the best method that could be devised for that end; nor are the editors competent to the task, for it is plain that they have a very inadequate perception of the real wants which thinking men feel, and of the right way to supply them. Their book furnishes small evidence of their knowing the difficulties inherent in the New Testament records, or the critics who have recently handled them. The two names usually put together as authority for new readings of the text are Tischendorf and Alford. Lachmann is ignored; so are the majority of the most recent interpreters. It is well that De Wette and Meyer are used; but later, as well as acuter, critics are passed by.

No principle seems to have guided the selection of readings introduced. Many trifling ones are recorded, while others which are important are omitted. There is an abundance of remarks like these:—"Omit *ὁ φαρισαῖος*, they that had eaten. Read they were. Tisch. Alf." "Omit *ὁ Ἰησοῦς*, Jesus, Tisch. Alf." "For λέγων αὐτοῖς, saying unto them, read καὶ εἰπὼν, and said. Tisch. Alf." There is no allusion to the omission of Luke xxii. 44, 45, in ancient authorities, among which are A. B. R.; nor is the result of modern criticism given at John vii. 21, 22, where therefore (καὶ τοῦτο) belongs to the 21st verse, not to the 22nd as it does in the received text. The editors should have furnished valuable readings only, using Lachmann and Tischendorf.

The untrustworthiness of the editors' additions may be seen from their statements that in the 21st chapter of St. John's Gospel the 24th and 25th verses are "omitted in some MSS. and generally thought to be by a disciple of the Ephesian church"; that the Sadducees "interpreted Scripture in a gross and sensual spirit"; that Meyer "places Luke before Mark": all which are incorrect. In the 5th chapter of

St. Matthew, the fourth and fifth verses of the received text should be transposed, after the most ancient and best authorities. "The change is very doubtful," say the editors. No reading is more certain; Lachmann and Tischendorf rightly sanction it. The difficulties of the two genealogies in St. Matthew and St. Luke are not clearly stated, much less solved; and the fact of Cyrenius being governor of Syria at the time of a general census of the Roman empire, immediately before Christ's birth, is unnoticed, though it involves great perplexity, or, as some say, a mistake in the evangelist. No attempt is made to reconcile the Synoptists and Fourth Gospel respecting the day on which Jesus ate the Paschal supper; and the discrepancies of the Gospels, numerous as they are, are lightly touched or unnoticed. The editors ought, therefore, to have confined themselves either to a bare translation of Bengel, or to have gone more fully to work both in supplementing his exegesis and correcting the common text. An English reader having no knowledge of Greek will not learn the precise results of modern textual criticism from the present work; and he will assuredly not perceive from it the best and most recent interpretations. The title it bears, 'The Critical English Testament,' is catching, but misleading. Though far behind the present state of exegesis, Bengel's 'Gnomon' has still its value, but in the original Latin. Persons ignorant of Latin and Greek may find more to their purpose elsewhere.

NEW NOVELS.

Felix Holt, the Radical. By George Eliot. 3 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THERE is an old midland family and estate, about which there have been many lawsuits, and some intricate secrets. The title of the present holders has derived from the questionable dealing of a long-ago owner, by which it was alienated from the direct line, but liable to revert to another line on the extinction of the original family. Mrs. Transome, the wife of the present owner, has been a beautiful, high-spirited, unscrupulous woman in times past, sinning partly to please herself, and partly for the sake of her younger son. When the story opens, she is expecting back this son, after nineteen years' absence in the East. The meeting of mother and son, who have parted when he was a youth and she still a beautiful woman, is subtle in its indications. He has become a man and a merchant, an Eastern in all his tastes and habits, and something more than a Greek in his keen business-capabilities. The character of Harold Transome is clever,—the clear-sighted, hard, unimpressible, good-natured man, without a fibre of sympathy, yet neither unjust nor cruel, only without feeling, except for what concerns himself. Harold Transome declares his intention to stand for the county as a Radical. The period is just after the passing of the Reform Bill; and Harold Transome, the political Radical, worldly to the tips of his fat, well-shaped fingers, yet not dishonourable, stands in contrast to the noble ideal Radical, Felix Holt. All the author's strength has been thrown into drawing this man. All the good that lay in the ascetic life of the old Roman Catholic saints has been skilfully caught; but it is dedicated to a life of self-renunciation for the good of his fellow-men in this life, and not to the aim of his own mere personal salvation in another world. He belongs to the working class; his father has been a working-man, who invented two quack medicines, full of wonderful drugs of demoniacal power, leaving by his will money enough to

educate his only child, Felix, and to apprentice him to a doctor, his and his wife's ambition being that their son should be "a regular practitioner," and drive about in his gig. Felix having discovered, in the course of his studies, the humbug of the wonderful elixir and corresponding pills, and having also his heart opened to discern right and wrong, and to choose the right, renounces his father's profitable legacy, learns watch-making to support himself and his mother, determines to remain all his life a poor man, and to be the companion of poor men, giving up his whole life to assuage evil and ignorance, renouncing for himself all thought of personal happiness, providing himself instead with great patience.

The contrast between the man who is a mere political Radical and the true friend and lover of working men, whose radicalism goes down to the roots of his life, is beautifully wrought out. The connecting link between the two men is Esther, the daughter of the Independent minister of the town. She is strangely connected with the fortunes of Harold, through long-past secrets of which neither are aware, until these secrets, like a long bill drawn upon Fate, come to maturity. Harold, at first, only sees in Esther a means of extrication; then he learns to love her, and through her gains an insight into better things than he had ever dreamed of in his philosophy. Felix, too, loves her; but at first sees in her a hindrance to the object to which he had dedicated his soul, and he struggles against the charm. Esther is placed between the two. She is drawn to Felix. He rouses and calls upon all that is best and strongest in her nature, and she loves him for this. Felix becomes involved in the election riot; an evil cloud envelopes him; he kills a constable by accident; it is in the effort to keep the mob from mischief; but he is thrown into prison as a ringleader. Esther, about the same time, is discovered to be the true heiress to the Transome estates. Harold behaves well; but it differs from heroism in being the conduct of a shrewd, far-sighted man, who does right for his own credit, and not because he loves nobleness. Esther's character comes out with great delicacy. She has the opportunity of accepting the worldly prosperity placed at her command, of marrying a man who is very much in love with her, and whom she likes for many things. There would have been no shame or wrong had she taken up her fortune; with some truth she might have leavened the sophistry of thinking it her destiny. But she has had a glimpse of a higher love and a better life; she knows this would be the meaner choice, though by no means sure that she would ever obtain any reward if she rejected it, for Felix has told her his resolve never to marry. This portion is worked out with great skill, blending with the main plot, and coloured by a hundred hues of passing incident and emotion. If Esther is for awhile bewildered, she holds fast by the singleness of purpose which guides a man into the truth at last. She renounces her claim to the estate; refuses to marry Harold, though the element of a deep pity for a terrible sorrow that falls upon him is brought into play; and she returns to her old life with her father in Malthouse Yard. She does this because she loves Felix, and is content to abide by that fact. We can only indicate the main thread of the story. There is a very complicated plot for the groundwork, and there are numerous episodical interests connected with it. The characters are drawn with an almost Shakspearean variety and truth to nature. The election scenes are full of humour, and the market-dinner at the Marquis, with its many gradations of dignity, from Mr. Wace,

the brewer, to the rich butcher from Leek Malton, "who always took the lower seat, though without the reward of being asked higher," is a drama in itself.

Mrs. Transome, with the canker at the root of her life, points a moral to an often-told tale—the misery that follows seeking after forbidden consolation. The scene between herself and the man who has been her lover is like a scene of a tragedy acted by Rachel; no woman will read it without a shiver. "There is," says the author, "seldom any wrong-doing which does not carry along with it some downfall of blindly-climbing hopes,—some hard entail of suffering,—some quickly-satiated desire that survives with the life in death of old paralytic vice to see itself cursed by its woful progeny,—some tragic mark of kinship in the one brief ripen to the far-stretching life that went before, and to the life that is to come after." We have left ourselves no space to tell of Mrs. Holt, that marvellous woman of many words,—or Lyddy the dissual, who "cries into the broth" from thinking of her sins,—or poor Tommy Trounsome, the drunken bill-sticker, with his vague ideas of belonging to the family. The workmanship of the tale is good, every incident is fitted together in its due proportion, and finished as carefully as though it were a polished corner-stone. The statement of the law matters, on which the title to the estate depends, is a miracle of lucid compression. Interesting as the story is, the wise and noble thoughts make the beauty and the worth of 'Felix Holt.'

Kissing the Rod: a Novel. By Edmund Yates. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

THE fourth novel which Mr. Yates has published within one year and eight months, 'Kissing the Rod,' like the three earlier tales, sets forth the griefs and trials of a heroine who, partly through her own fault and partly through the fault of others, is driven to cry woe on the day when first she saw her destined husband. Without shutting our eyes to the existence of a great number of unhappy marriages, we are inclined to think that Mr. Yates exaggerates the dangers of matrimony, and that by thus harping on one string he is likely to give false views to his readers.

Moreover, on the present occasion, the compassionate defender of unhappy wives does not plead the cause of desolate and distressed ladies with his usual pathos and discretion. The unhappy and runaway wife of 'Broken to Harness' was a veritable woman, and her woe was all the more credible because it was mainly due to her own querulous and discontented nature. The shamefully-misused wife of 'Running the Gauntlet' was a gentlewoman whose virtues were so excellently portrayed that our belief in her goodness helped us a good way towards belief in the brutality of her husband. In 'Land at Last,' the miserable wife evoked such strong abhorrence by her crimes, and roused such strong sympathy for the victims of her wickedness, that whilst the novel was being read she imposed herself as a barely possible prodigy of sin on the reader's excited imagination. But no one can believe in the existence of Katharine Guyon, the heroine of the present tale,—who marries a rich bill-discounter without loving him; who after the fashion of the heroine in 'Broken to Harness,' first runs from, and is then reconciled to, her peccant husband; and who, like the wronged wife of 'Running the Gauntlet,' is freed from her bondage by the sudden death of her master. The contradictions and inconsistencies that mark the delineations of all the persons who in any way influence Katharine, increase the difficulties of the reader, who conscientiously

labours to
ture. Sh
of fashion
set of We
introduce
dissipated
noisy, fast
with the
houses in
a society
and upros
arms. N
every whe
fashion,
and walk
swagger,
plaisant
daughter
man, has
the mean
tastes.
butes "
west of
to give
gard to
able. H
daughter
placed th
Streight
business
couple
aristocra
With so
of famil
speaks o
Bailey
cuous in
the ord
If 'Kiss
world o
eye upon
makes a
ways at
Charles
Temple
with G
bears a
Arthur
benefice
fellow"
Warrin
Yeldha
and is
convey
are so
more t
every t
ancient
as his
them.
to con
clerk;
Mr. Y
of Tem
on one
take co
nor co
stories
tions o
need o
that h
work l

A Sh
Soc
tion
Miss
who l
less-e
tative
do. "
"show

labours to think of her as a real human creature. She is said to be the daughter of a man of fashion, and to move in a very fashionable set of West-End idlers; but when the reader is introduced to her social circle, he finds it a dissipated, shabby, debt-encumbered clique of noisy, fast-living people, whose sole connexion with the world of fashion is their tenancy of houses in a fashionable quarter of town. It is a society in which Israelitish money-lenders and uproarious brokers are received with open arms. Ned Guyon, the heroine's papa,—who is everywhere mentioned as a man of indubitable fashion, although of scandalous immorality, and walks about town with "his usual easy swagger,"—is the obsequious toady of complaisant bill-discounters, and on selling his daughter to Bob Streightley, an odious City man, hastens to suck from his rich son-in-law the means for gratifying his grossly vicious tastes. It cannot be that Mr. Yates attributes "fashion" to all persons who live west of Regent Street, and are rich enough to give good dinners? His haste with regard to "county society" is not less remarkable. Having married Ned Guyon's lovely daughter to a plebeian bill-discounter, and placed them in an old county hall, which Bob Streightley has obtained in the way of his business, Mr. Yates represents the young couple as being forthwith recognized by the aristocratic families of the neighbourhood. With society of a different kind the same want of familiarity is displayed by the writer, who speaks of "Mr. Tocsin, Q.C., the celebrated Old Bailey barrister," as though the more conspicuous members of the Old Bailey bar were, in the ordinary course of things, wearers of silk. If 'Kissing the Rod' may be relied on, the world of fashion looks with no unfavourable eye upon the Old Bailey bar. But Mr. Yates makes a still more comic slip concerning the ways and habits of lawyers when he puts Charles Yeldham on the highest floor of a Temple staircase. Sharing a set of chambers with Gordon Frere, a young Templar, who bears a close resemblance to our old friend, Arthur Pendennis, Charles Yeldham is the beneficent, self-denying, heroic, wifeless "good fellow" of the tale. The counterpart of George Warrington in temper and style, Charles Yeldham holds himself aloof from literature, and is a hard-working and very successful conveyancer, whose professional engagements are so oppressive that he never indulges in more than five and a half hours of sleep out of every twenty-four. This "celebrated conveyancer" does not only use the garret chambers as his residential quarters, but he works in them. His clients toil up to the "highest story" to consult him; he has no clerk's room or clerk; he has no pupils' room or pupils. Before Mr. Yates again tries his hand at a description of Temple life, he should take counsel's opinion on one or two matters. Above all, he should take counsel from friends who were neither slow nor cold in recognizing the merits of his earlier stories, and who sincerely regret the imperfections of his present book. He clearly stands in need of repose, and we urge him to rest now, so that he—and we—may be thankful for better work hereafter.

A Skeleton Novel; or, the Undercurrent of Society. By Grace Webster. In Three Sections. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

Miss Grace Webster is one of those novelists who like to lay down rules for the guidance of less-experienced artists, and to state authoritatively what fiction may and what it may not do. "One object of fiction," says the lady, "should be to correct foibles of character and

absurdities in dress and manner, which it would be unsuitable to touch upon in graver codes of morals,"—whereby we are led to suppose that Miss Webster regards a well-written novel as a light or jocular code of morals. In another passage of her introductory essay, where she seems to teach that romantic fiction should avoid repulsive topics, she remarks, "But to describe the mode in which savage men deprived each other of life in their warfare, spoils the feast of life to peaceful people, and is like the vitiated taste which sometimes prompts *unpolite individuals* to explain a surgical operation at a dinner-table." Digby King, a conspicuous personage of the novel, is not an unpolite individual; but his career in London is sadly immoral. Of his first entrance into the capital, the writer observes, "The mania of the Crystal Palace broke out among the British public, and Digby set out in quest of adventures in the metropolis of the world." We have heard of the South Sea mania, the railway mania, and of a score other outbreaks of national frenzy; but we now for the first time learn that the British public suffered under a Crystal Palace mania. The novelist continues, "Unprincipled fellows often have a run of what is called good luck. He made his way into the Crystal Palace with success." We have known a good many fellows, of every shade of morality and immorality, accomplish the same remarkable feat. "An opportunity," the story proceeds to say, "occurred of his doing a polite and ready-minded service, which prevented a slight accident to a distinguished-looking lady, by the overturn of a pedestal and porcelain vase." Having thus prevented a slight accident, the adventurer turned the occurrence to his advantage. "The lady happened to be the wife of a knight, the head physician of the Duke of N—, and Digby called upon her next day to inquire how her ladyship was after the fright, and he led her to understand that he was a first cousin of Sir Giles Sutton by the female side,—a circumstance which the physician's lady fully credited, and had no opportunity nor wish of disputing the fact." It may be presumed that the Duke of N— was mad, as he thus retained the services of a "head physician"; but the readiness with which the lady was imposed upon by the adventurer raises a doubt as to the doctor's skill in cases of mental infirmity. Had he been a discreet and cautious practitioner, the head physician would surely not have allowed his flighty wife to be at large in the Crystal Palace at a period of general excitement. But we have no wish to bear hardly on the head physician. Our chief concern is for the adventurer's victim, "a beautiful orphan girl, the daughter of a deceased navy officer," whom Digby King met at the head physician's house, and, by force of his pretended relationship on the female side to Sir Giles Sutton, induced to become his wife. Her sad case is the more deplorable because she was such a charming young person. Readers are informed, "While Digby was telling the most egregious falsehoods to the amiable young creature at his side, she looked sweetly in his face and sighed. She believed implicitly every word he was saying, but she was not sure if she felt quite happy. Octavia was a good girl; she had the fear of God in her heart, the fruits of genuine piety were apparent in her deportment." From a list of Miss Webster's literary achievements appended to this volume, we learn that she once wrote a book about pious deportment, a friendly critic of which work assured the readers of a religious journal that it must be an excellent volume, because "we happen to know that Dr. Chalmers stated, that 'the name of Grace Webster is a passport for any work that

comes forth under her auspices.'" Dr. Chalmers was not without a vein of humour. There are passports to all sorts of places and destinations. We have heard of a writer's name being a passport for his productions to—the butterman.

The Caudine Forks—[Les Fourches Caudines, par Amédée Achard.] (Hachette & Co.)

"The Caudine Forks," as the well-instructed school-boy, and all others who have not forgotten their schooling, know, was that incident in one of the old Roman wars against the Samnites, about the year 321 B.C., when the whole Roman army, passing along a narrow defile, found themselves caught as in a trap, and, being obliged to capitulate, were forced by their enemies to pass between the forks of a yoke or gallows set up for the purpose, and called the "Caudine Forks," because the disgrace was endured not far from Caudium. The term has since been adopted to express any painful compromise under inextricable difficulties. M. Amédée Achard's new novel relates to the difficulties of a woman who, having once done wrong, cannot retrace her steps, and has to ransom herself with her happiness, and ultimately with her life, from her false position. It is a clever novel, written with an honourable aim; and, though it lies amongst matrimonial incidents which an English author would feel bound to treat less as a matter of course than French authors do, the moral is good, and, wonderful to say of a moral French novel, it is interesting, and the treatment is fresh.

Our Social Bees. Second Series. By Andrew Wynter, M.D. (Hardwicke.)

DRAWING his facts from books and men, Dr. Wynter writes in an attractive style upon a variety of social questions; and though his brief, lively, gossiping essays will not satisfy persons seeking for copious and exact information respecting the matters taken into consideration, they will be read with pleasure, if not with improvement, by the numerous class of intelligent idlers who, though they shrink from the labour of systematic inquiry into the mysteries like to know a little and to talk much about the superficial phenomena of life. Having no connexion, save that for which they are indebted to the binder, the papers speak in turn of Insurances, Omnibuses, Water-supply, Furniture, Horse-flesh, Cookery, Sweetmeats, Butcher's Meat, City Companies, Old Clothes, Centenarians, Lifeboats, Trichiniae, Precious Stones, and Lucifer Matches. In his notes concerning the General Omnibus Company the writer tells us: "The average earnings per day of each omnibus is 2*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; but in summer it often amounts to 4*l.* When there is any great variation from this average in the wrong direction, the 'check' is put on to find out if any rogues are taking place on the part of the conductor; whether, in fact, he is 'helping himself,' as the driver observed. The check is a female spy, generally a well-dressed woman, who rides the long journey—for all omnibus routes are now divided into two or three short routes and one long one—and her duty is to take count of the number of long and short riders, which is then privately compared with the conductor's own route-paper or way-bill. If his payment falls short of the real number carried, he is not 'required any more,' the company never troubling itself about prosecuting him." It is calculated that the peculations of the conductors employed by the General Omnibus Company amount to 25,000*l.* a year. For the most part the conductors are not drawn from the superior grades of the working classes, and, though they are

required to produce recommendations of some sort before they are received into the service of the Association, they are too often incorrigible thieves. When servants can obtain false characters for a shilling each, a clever scoundrel can, without much difficulty, spring from the threshold of the London prison, from which he has been liberated, to the foot-board of a London omnibus.

Dr. Wynter's accumulations of figures would be more impressive if they were not diversified with conspicuous blunders; and we should be more often ready to accept his conclusions if he had forbore to give his reasons for forming them. In some places his statements of fact, in other places his generalizations, are open to objection. For instance, the paper on "Longevity" contradicts biography, and defies logic in a most remarkable manner. "It is," observes the Doctor, "also a matter of daily remark, that great lawyers attain to a long age. Within our own memory, three law lords—Eldon, Stowell, and Lyndhurst—passed their ninetieth year." So far as Lord Eldon is concerned, this statement is erroneous; for the great Tory Chancellor was born on the 4th of June, 1751, and died on the 13th of January, 1838. "We apprehend, however," continues the author, "that much of this connexion of great age with great offices is patent enough to life-actuaries. Lawyers, for instance, are not appointed to the great offices of State until they have passed all the more dangerous epochs of human life, and when the chances of existence are materially enhanced." Far from this being invariably the case, a list could be made of lawyers who were still young men when they became judges. Lord Chancellor Cowper held the seals when he was forty-one years of age; Francis Buller was a Justice of the King's Bench before he had completed his thirty-third year. One of the decidedly "dangerous epochs of human life" divides middle age from old age, and this critical period—in which so many active lives find their termination—has seldom been encountered by judges when they were promoted to judicial rank. Fifty years seems to be about the average age of the English lawyer when he exchanges a leading place at the bar for a seat on the Bench. But several of our living judges won their seats at an earlier age; Baron Martin was only forty-nine when he became a *justice* in his father-in-law's court. Sir James Plaistead Wilde was born in 1816, and became a Baron of the Exchequer on April 13, 1860. No one of the three venerable lawyers specially mentioned by Dr. Wynter had passed middle age when he became a judge of the land. Lord Stowell became Judge of the High Court of Admiralty when fifty-three years of age; but at the time of his entrance into that office he had presided for several years in the Consistory Court; Lord Eldon was Chief of the Common Pleas in the opening of his forty-ninth year, and Chancellor before he was fifty; Lord Lyndhurst was a rather old man for a newly appointed Chancellor, but he mounted to the woolsack before he had completed his fifty-sixth year. Judicial longevity may be readily traced to its real cause by any one who is aware that no man can be a permanent success at the Bar unless he has an exceptionally strong constitution.

Widening his field of observation, and speaking of famous men of all kinds, Dr. Wynter adds, "At the same time it must be conceded that great fame of an enduring character must be dependent on prolonged vitality"; and in support of this ridiculous theory he refers to the many instances of longevity amongst the ranks of notable men. Surely Dr. Wynter does not mean to say that Shakespeare

has no enduring fame, or that his fame was a consequence of longevity. The doctor speaks of the long lives of Young and Wordsworth, but is silent about the premature deaths of Shelley and Byron. He mentions Newton, and passes over Davy without a word. If "great fame of enduring character must be dependent on longevity," the first Napoleon was no famous man; for he did not attain to old age, and he had played out his dazzling game before he had completed his forty-seventh year. In like manner our Wellington cannot be placed amongst men of enduring fame, for his military career,—on which his renown altogether depends,—like Napoleon's, closed at Waterloo. Nelson was forty-eight years old at the time of his death. After bringing together his names of celebrated men who lived to advanced periods of old age Dr. Wynter does not seem to have asked himself how many of the notable persons would have been just as famous had they died in middle life. Lord Brougham is at the present time the veteran of our famous men; but far from being indebted to longevity for his reputation, he made his name and place in history more than a full generation since. Scott died within the bounds of middle age; but had his career been still more brief by ten good years it would not have been less illustrious. Had he expired before the close of his fiftieth year he would all the same have left us his poems and his best novels: 'Waverley,' 'Guy Mannering,' 'The Antiquary,' 'The Heart of Midlothian,' 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' 'Ivanhoe.' The author of 'Our Social Bees' must modify his views on this subject.

Denmark in the Early Iron Age, illustrated by Recent Discoveries in the Peat Mosses of Slesvig. By Conrad Engelhardt, late Director of the Museum of Northern Antiquities at Flensborg. (Williams & Norgate.)

This volume places before us a mass of facts of considerable interest to the antiquaries of our country, and well worthy of their careful study. Among the numerous deposits of antiquities discovered in various parts of South Jutland, or Slesvig, there have especially attracted the attention of archaeologists, found respectively in the peat-mosses of Thorsbjerg and Nydam. They were excavated during the summers of the years 1868 to 1863, at the expense of the Danish Government, under the direction of Mr. Conrad Engelhardt, who was known in Denmark as an antiquary. He had completed the exploration of the first of these mosses, and was engaged in that of Nydam, when his labours were interrupted by the Austro-Prussian invasion in 1864, and he was obliged to withdraw from the conquered province, and leave his excavations to be continued by others. He complains that they were "undertaken by German princes and by a Prussian baron, and do not seem to have been carried on with the necessary care and intelligence." Engelhardt published an account of his researches in Danish, but the present work is a translation, we believe much enlarged, with the excellent plates which were executed in Copenhagen.

The great value, indeed, of the volume before us consists in the numerous and excellent engravings of the various objects found in the two peat-mosses of Thorsbjerg and Nydam. These consist of articles of greatly varied character. In the moss of Nydam were found the remains of three well-made boats; one of which, of oak, was seventy-seven feet long, by nearly twelve broad, and had rests for twenty-eight oars; another was of fir; the oak boat had been pierced with holes, and evidently sunk

deliberately and intentionally. A few articles of wearing apparel in the moss of Thorsbjerg, including two cloaks, each made of a square piece of woollen cloth; a kirtle, and two pairs of long trousers, also of woollen cloth; a leather sandal, with ornaments, which Mr. Engelhardt calls "quasi-Roman" in style; and fragments of other sandals, and scraps of woollen cloth. In both mosses were found a considerable number of personal ornaments and articles of the toilet, such as fibule, two silver clasps, one set with blue glass buttons, beads of agate and of glass or vitrified porcelain; finger and other rings, many of which were found in fragments, which Mr. Engelhardt considers to have been "cut to pieces in order to serve as ring-money"; pendants for the ears; tweezers of bronze and silver; combs of bone, &c. A die of amber, the numbers on which are marked by concentric circles, was found at Thorsbjerg. Among the arms of defence are coverings for the head, some of which are pronounced to be Roman; fragments of chain-armour and breastplates; shields. Of offensive weapons we have many swords, most of them damascened in various patterns; lances and javelins; bows and arrows, and a number of fragments which have belonged to straps and girdles, mountings of the arms, &c. We may further enumerate bridles, bits, and portions of horse-trappings, found in great number, and fragments of waggons; some remains of agricultural implements; a large number of objects of domestic use, including pottery; a few Roman coins; and a still smaller number of the rude imitations of Roman coins which our antiquaries have termed *minimi*; with objects of various descriptions, the use of which it would be difficult to define.

Various theories have been hazarded by the northern antiquaries to explain why these different objects were deposited in such a manner in what are now peat-mosses; but none of these theories are quite satisfactory. The most plausible explanation yet suggested seems to us to be that which supposes the moss to represent a former sacred lake, into which these objects were thrown as offerings to the deities to whom the lakes were sacred. In fact, it is stated that these articles appeared in most cases to have been thrown in in bundles, which had been wrapped up in skins or in pieces of cloth, and that many of them must have been sunk in the boats. We might suppose, indeed, that they may have formed a share of the plunder from warlike expeditions, set apart as an offering to the gods. The latest of the small known Roman coins which have been found in Slesvig belongs to the earlier part of the third century, and from this circumstance Mr. Engelhardt (and the other Danish antiquaries, as we suppose) ascribes all this class of antiquities to the third century A.D., and makes out of them what he calls the *early iron age*. Our northern friends, not satisfied with their first simpler invention of stone age, bronze age, and iron age, now split these into subdivisions, and they insist upon an early iron age, a transition iron age, and a late iron age, the last of which they appear to make contemporary with our Anglo-Saxon graves of the pagan period.

We are not, however, inclined to accept the date which Mr. Engelhardt gives to these antiquities. In the first place, the argument deduced from the coins is a very deceptive one. A coin, of itself, is only evidence of date in one direction; it cannot have been deposited before the reign of the Emperor by whom it was struck, but it may have been deposited there at any subsequent period, and we have no right to assume, without external evidence, an exact date. The

Roman
lation to
but the
circulat
period i
wards.
England
of cour
lation,
older ti
ging up
them wi
portion
belonge
much la
have be
of any c
coins in
times fr
is only
the case
a great
it was
that th
after th
because
lecting
not hav
latest,
Engelh
in Sles
would
immed
We m
date of
rather
think t
stronge
To
compre
Slesvig
analogy
mains
from th
is exac
the sam
others
with a
Roman
The la
came
extinc
simila
which
It is e
in the
teries,
Now v
correct
invade
the R
legitim
they
especi
person
and a
Coinc
part
—bec
comp
perha
while
conce
them;
that
acqu
which
stood
atten
of th
Chris
peop

Roman money was not called in from circulation to substitute a new currency in its place; but the coins of all the Emperors continued in circulation, not only during the whole Roman period in the West, but for many ages afterwards. It was, no doubt, in common use in England under the Anglo-Saxons. The latter, of course, took what they found in circulation, and added the various deposits of older times which they were continually digging up from the ground, and those furnished them with coins of every period. A large proportion of the money they found in circulation belonged to the Constantine family, because a much larger quantity of that money appears to have been thrown into circulation in Britain than of any other Emperor. When we find Roman coins in an Anglo-Saxon grave, they are sometimes from the mints of the earlier Emperors. It is only when we find, which is not unfrequently the case, a hoard of Roman money, containing a great number of the coins current at the time it was made, that we are justified in supposing that the hoard was made and laid by not long after the date of the latest coin in it, merely because we can hardly suppose that a man collecting so many coins in such a manner should not have got one or two of the later, if not the latest, coins in circulation. If all the coins Mr. Engelhardt enumerates as having been found in Slesvig had been found in one deposit, they would not prove that that deposit was made immediately after the date of the latest of them. We must, therefore, look for evidence of the date of these antiquities to other characteristics rather than to the Roman coins, and we think that the evidence thus obtained is much stronger than the other.

To any one who possesses a solid and comprehensive knowledge of archaeology these Slesvig antiquities present a strongly-marked analogy to those of our own Anglo-Saxon remains of the Pagan age, that is, of the period from the fifth to the seventh century. There is exactly the same mixture of objects, and of the same classes of objects, purely Roman with others which are of Teutonic character, and with others again which present a debased Roman character, or are imitated from Roman. The latter is that kind of debasement which came on when pure Roman Art was becoming extinct, and answers in every respect to the similar debasement in the Eastern Empire which produced the style called Byzantine. It is exactly the same mixture which is found in the remains deposited in the Frankish cemeteries, and in the Alemannic or German graves. Now this mixture we can easily, and no doubt correctly, explain. When the "barbarians" invaded, and either settled in or withdrew from the Roman provinces, they took possession, as legitimate plunder, of every object on which they set any value, and among these were especially articles made of the precious metals, personal ornaments, and household utensils, and anything they could use with advantage. Coined money thus formed probably the least part of the plunder which was carried away,—because, on the one hand, it was of little comparative use to the invaders, and would, perhaps, be only taken as an object of curiosity, while, on the other, people would bury and conceal their money the moment they found themselves exposed to invasion. Thus we see that the northern peoples, although they were acquainted with Roman coins at the period to which these Slesvig antiquities belonged, understood so little their use, that they never attempted to imitate them and make a coinage of their own until the eleventh century after Christ. The same may be said of the German peoples who did not establish themselves within

the limits of the empire. The Franks, on the contrary, who settled within the limits of the Roman province of Gaul, learned the use of money, and, in imitation of that of the Romans, created a coinage of their own. Such also was the case with the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. In the latter country especially, a debased Roman coinage, rude copies or imitations of Roman coins, had already come into circulation, apparently struck by the towns when experiencing the want of a small currency, and belonging, no doubt, to the very close of the Roman period. There was in Britain, between the end of the Roman rule and the conquest of the Anglo-Saxons, a period of independence of some kind or other, in which the towns, Roman in character and government, played the principal part. When a nation is sinking into political misfortune, money becomes scarce, because there is a general anxiety to gain possession of it and a tendency to hoard it up and conceal it; and after the withdrawal of the imperial authority, the void thus created could no longer be filled up by importations from Gaul. It appears to have been under these circumstances that the towns in Britain issued these small rude copies of the old Roman coins. Two debased coins of this description, found in two different localities, and enumerated by Mr. Engelhardt among his Slesvig antiquities, clearly point to this period, and lead us to regard these antiquities as belonging to nearly the same age as the Anglo-Saxon antiquities of the graves,—that is, to ascribe them to the fifth or sixth century, rather than to the third. Our antiquaries have not yet turned the period of the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries into an "early iron age."

We have not space here to enter into a discussion of the different objects of antiquity brought together in this volume, nor could we do it effectually without engravings. We must, however, remark, that in general character they are quite identical with the antiquities found in our Anglo-Saxon graves, and that the numerous articles which are undoubtedly Roman appear to us to be mostly late, and some of them debased Roman. The swords are identical in general character with our Anglo-Saxon swords, and we should be almost inclined to say more German than Danish. They are identical in character, also, with those found in the Frankish and Alemannic graves. We may add, that they appear to be identical with those which some of our own antiquaries have recently, we believe wrongly, called "late Celtic." Curiously enough, some of them have the name of the maker stamped upon them at the base of the blade, or on the spike which held the handle, in Roman letters, and exactly in the same formula as on the Roman Samian ware—on some examples here engraved we have ICIM, i. e. . . . *ici manu* (the first letters of the name are lost); on another we have what appears to have been COCILLVS F, i. e. *Cocillus fecit*. Cocillus, or Cocillius, occurs among the names of potters on the Samian ware. Perhaps the seat of the manufacture of these swords was the Rhenish provinces. On some of the objects collected in the peat-mosses of Slesvig the name, apparently of the owner, is engraved in Runic characters, which again, we believe, points more clearly to the fifth or sixth century than to the third. A similar Runic inscription is found on the silver hilt of an Anglo-Saxon sword taken from a grave in East Kent, and now in the Rolfe collection, preserved in the museum of Mr. Mayer at Liverpool. The pottery, also, is quite identical with that of the Anglo-Saxons, Franks and Germans.

The objects brought before us in this volume are suggestive of many remarks for which we have not room. Mr. Engelhardt's plates are extremely valuable,—in fact, by far the most

valuable part of the book. The text is valuable also, in so far as it is an honest description of the objects found, for we place entire faith in its truthfulness. But we differ much from its author in opinion with regard to their character and date; and we regret that the book has for its title 'Denmark in the Early Iron Age.'

The Trilogy; or, Dante's Three Visions. Part III. Paradiso; or, the Vision of Paradise. Translated into English Verse, in the Metro and Triple Rhyme of the Original, with Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. John Wesley Thomas. (Bohn.)

THE *Paradise* is the crowning glory of the *Divina Commedia*. All the readers of Dante who get into *Paradise* desire to remain there, and well they may; it is the reward of their perseverance in the "*diritta via*," the recompense of their deserving pilgrimage. In that blessed communion of saints they obtain a foretaste of spiritual joy, and naturally wish to retain a permanent relish for such good society. It is true, it is only an ideal condition and state of the elect, as such descriptions must needs be; but it is the best and most complete that imagination has devised, is devoid of vulgarity, and is drawn from a divine rather than a human point of view. There are no athletic sports, nor eating and drinking, nor "plains of heaven" on which celestial warriors are marshalled in order of battle, as our Milton describes; but there is the most exquisite music, there are celestial dances, and sights to charm alike the eye of sense and of the mind; the soul is filled with enjoyment to its utmost capacity, nor will the organs of the new body be without full contentment, though this is stated in a general way—

Chè gli organi del corpo saran forti
A tutto ciò che potrà dilettarne.

Dante also follows the *dicta* of the Church, so that his account is at once perfectly orthodox as well as eminently poetic. *Paradise* is essentially a poetic subject; its very name is suggestive of Persian poetry, and is redolent of the exquisite fragrance of choicest flowers and fruits. It is the garden of the soul, as cultivated intellectually: the abode of angels and *peri*, as looked at through symbols, figures and tropes.

The pen of Dante has transformed it into the Christian heaven, where the celestial court takes the form of a full-blown rose, of which the *beati* are the petals, and the Holy Trinity, "*nel giallo*," the fructifying organs, symbolically.

To quote the translation of the author:—

Thus marshalled in the form of a white rose,
The saintly armament was shown to me,
The spouse of Christ, which to his blood she owes.

The atmosphere of this flower is ventilated by angels' wings; these divine creations of the poetic fancy, for it is a mistake to suppose that they have a Biblical origin, fly about from the flanks to the centre and from the centre to the flanks:—

Like trooping bees that from the hive now rove
And plunge in flowers, then soar and homeward wend
To where their labours into sweets improve,
Into that vast and brilliant flower descend
Which had so many leaves, then to the abode
Where ever dwells their love they re-ascent.

Their business is to carry peace and love from leaf to leaf, from saint to saint; and though they fly to and fro in swarms, yet such is the marvellous quality of the divine light in that blessed region that no impediment to vision is thereby occasioned. Their general appearance surpasses the whiteness of snow, their wings are golden, and their faces like living flame. By especial grace, Dante is enabled to perceive the extent of this celestial court, though its circumference is so vast that it would make "too large a circumference for the sun." But, as he tells us, "There

near and far make vision neither more nor less distinct; for where God governs by Himself alone, the laws of Nature are of no account,"—a very important theological principle, but one that must not be forced upon terrestrial phenomena.

If, however, the Paradise of Dante were merely descriptive of the notions which the poet had formed of a future state of blessedness, and of the souls supposed to inhabit it, grand and beautiful as the allegory would be, it would still be wanting in that which gives to the production its highest value. Those profound views of order in the divine government, and those unchanging principles of truth and righteousness, which Dante so repeatedly insists upon and unfolds, that constitute, and ever will constitute, the great philosophic and moral charm of this inestimable work, would be absent, and the purpose which the poet sought to effect by his *Divina Commedia* would no longer be shown. This purpose was, in his own words, "to remove the living from the state of misery, and to lead them to a state of happiness." The highest lessons in this wisdom were reserved for the Paradise; it is here that Dante admits us to the inner circle of his well-stored mind, and in floods of eloquence that truly seem inspired, pours into our attentive ears the streams of that living water which he had been privileged so copiously to imbibe—

—l'acqua onde la femminetta
Samaritan dimanda la grazia.

In the first lesson which Dante receives from his divine guide, Beatrice, he is informed that "all things have order among themselves, and this it is which makes the universe resemble God." (Pard. i. 103-5.) This law of order, we are subsequently told, not only governs those creatures which are without intelligence, but those which have both intellect and love (118-120). Order is the foundation of Dante's system, both in the physical and spiritual world. The principle is propounded in clear and precise words, without the ambiguity which versification in English *terza rima* entails upon its votaries.—

Le cose tutte quante
Hanno ordine tra loro; e questo è forma
Che l'universo a Dio fa simigliante.
Nè pur le creature, che son fuore
D'intelligenza quest'arco accetta,
Ma quelle c'hanno intelletto ed amore.

Which the author thus renders:—

A principle of order blends
With all things, and this law of symmetry
To the whole universe God's likeness lends.

This bow projects not only those who rove,
Creatures devoid of reason, but indeed
Those who possess both intellect and love.

Possibly there may be a misprint here; the verb *subjects* for "projects" would be nearer the text. During the progress of this great poem, Dante's opinions, or convictions, in some things underwent a change; as he proceeded his mind became more enlightened and enlarged, so that in Paradise he is enabled to discern more clearly, and to express more correctly, the operation of the divine laws. He has freed himself from the thralldom of clerical dogmas, and his Christianity flows in a purer stream, as from the fountain-head. It is always very instructive to gather Dante's opinions on all subjects, but more especially on those which concern the soul and its operations. He is truly here "il maestro di color che sanno"; and even in some matters of physical science his ideas were in advance of the age in which he lived. It has been held up to the admiration of our own time, that the grand result of the vast progress of physical knowledge has been "the firm establishment of the great principle of immutable order, and thence of universal mind

in nature." But Dante laid down this principle as the basis of the universe more than five hundred years before.

In 1859 the Rev. John Wesley Thomas published a translation of Dante's *Inferno*; this was followed up, in 1862, by a translation of the *Purgatorio*, which he dedicated to Garibaldi and the people of Italy. Garibaldi acknowledged the compliment, and returned thanks in a short, appropriate letter. This the author prints in his Preface to the present volume, which is dedicated to the memory of departed friends and relatives. There is also a sonnet to the memory of a beloved daughter who died during the progress of the work, at the age of twenty-five, and whom he associates in Paradise with Dante's Beatrice.

This volume, like its predecessors, is very fully illustrated with notes; the same care and pains have been bestowed upon it, and we congratulate the author on having reached his proposed goal so successfully. He has, to use a former expression of his own, rang out "a chime on the bells of eternity," which cannot fail to be listened to with pleasure by English readers. Some of his verses are felicitous renderings of the original,—others might be improved.

The following extract from the seventh canto will show the character of his translation. It relates to the Atonement, of which Beatrice gives the professed *ragione*.—

He whose bright stamp the universe displays,—
The Sovereign Bounty,—in restoring Man,
Chose therefore to proceed in both his ways.
Nor has there been by either, nor e'er can,
From Nature's birth till darkness hides her grave
So lofty and magnificent a plan.
God seem'd more bounteous when himself he gave,
That Man might for his own relief avail,
Than had his mere decree sufficed to save.
And every other mode would wholly fail
For justice due, had not the Son of God
Humbled himself to wear a fleecy veil.
Now I resume a former episode:
In every point fulfilling thy desire,
That thou mayst see it, as to me 'tis show'd.
Thou sayest, 'I see the water, air, and fire,
And earth, and all the mixtures there endure,
Become corrupt, nor long remain entire;
And that they were created we are sure.'
If then my speech and truth maintain consistence,
These from corruption should be quite secure.
The angels and this land of pure substance,
O brother, were created, we may say,
Even as they are, in their complete existence:
But all the elements named, and that array
Of substances which from them have been made,
By a created virtue form'd are they.
Created was the matter thus display'd;
Created was the informing virtue in
The stars thus wheeling round in light array'd.
The souls of brutes, and of all plants begot,
From rays and motions of those holy fires,
Whence they their active powers and habits win.
Our life Supreme Beneficence inspires
Direct, hence 'tis for Him with love inflamed,
So that thenceforth it ever Him desires.
A further inference may here be named,—
Your resurrection,—if by thee be weigh'd
How human flesh was by thy Maker framed,
What time our primal parents first were made.

Dante's opinions on the generation of souls and their qualities, follow those of the Arabian commentators on Aristotle—a subject fully treated of in the *Convito*. The influence of the stars was then an established theory in philosophy.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Wayside Flora; or, Gleanings from Rock and Field towards Rome. By Nona Bellairs. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

This little book might have been worth publishing, and even buying, if Nona Bellairs, the author, had taken the trouble of learning the elements of Botany before writing, or rather pretending to write, a *Flora*. All the botanical information which she attempts to give, but is really unable to convey to the readers she addresses, might have been given to the world in a magazine essay. But this supposes that she had found at Florence the Professor of Botany she could not hear of in Rome,—which she does not appear to have done, for her pages show

no traces of botanical lessons. Remarks like these on a writer so flimsy may seem to be unnecessarily severe, because thrown away upon a young lady unworthy of notice. But Nona Bellairs is worthy of notice, and of being told the wholesome truth. No doubt most of her book is full of the commonplace which young ladies who have been to Rome write to their cousins who have not yet been; but there are a few of her descriptions of the habitats of plants so vividly done, that she might have become a successful word-painter of flower-pieces if, from a knowledge of their characters, she could but depict the flowers themselves.

Fishing Gossip. Edited by H. Cholmondeley Pennell. (Edinburgh, Black.)

The papers composing this volume are of unequal merit; and while some are of slight texture, others are worthy of longer life than is accorded to the general run of magazine articles. Mr. Stoddart's 'Rambles by Tweed,' Dr. Murta's 'Irish Loach-Trolling,' 'Sun-spear,' and 'Fly-fishing by Night,' Mr. Ffennell's 'Early and Late Salmon Rivers,' and Dr. Günther's 'Silurus Glanis,' can be safely recommended to readers who look for interest, as well as to those severer judges in whose eyes interest does not suffice without instruction. In fishing with worm it is of course necessary to lead the line; and there are some papers in this volume which seem to have been inserted on that principle. For our own part, we prefer fly-fishing: the lower joint of the rod should be solid, to represent the matter; the line itself light and flexible, to represent the style; and the flies at once modest and sharp-pointed, so as to entrap the fish and fix themselves firmly.

Erasmii Colloquia Selecta. Arranged for Translation and Re-Translation, by E. C. Lowe, D.D. (Parker & Co.)

The Head-Master of St. John's Middle School has compiled this selection from Erasmus's Colloquies, followed by an English translation of most of the passages, to serve as a first reading-book instead of a delectus or other elementary work, which he says is a weariness to both teachers and pupils. Drudgery no doubt it is to toil through such books; but the question is, whether it is possible to get a sound knowledge of the language into the head in any other way, as a general rule. Be this as it may, we cannot think the study of a modern Latin writer so effectual a method of learning the language in its purity. Nor do we consider fables, anecdotes, or abridgments of history, however brief and bare, such tiresome reading as the strings of phrases and sentences here given, which are merely varied forms of expressing the same idea, and, though useful enough for those who are likely to write Latin composition, can be of little service to those who never get beyond a book of this sort. If the object of learning Latin were to talk it, then we could understand the advantage of using these Colloquies; but if it be to discipline the mind by the study of the language and literature in general, we think better reading-books may be found. We do not agree with Dr. Lowe, that "the main value of Latin as an instrument of mental training for boys of a middle-school is in the facilities it affords for accurate analysis, much more than in learning to 'construe.'" Nor do we think that so much is gained as lost by furnishing a translation, and thus superseding all the labour and advantage of investigation and thought. The only cases in which we approve of such help are those of feeble minds, or very backward pupils, who have little time left for learning; and even in these we accept it simply as a makeshift, excusable only under special circumstances.

The Story of the Telegraph in India. By Charles C. Adley, C.E. (Spon.)

THIS narrative of the establishment and progress of the telegraph in India comes very opportunely, when a Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to investigate the subject. Mr. Adley shows that the Indian telegraph—commenced in October, 1851, and on which three millions of money have now been expended—has been prejudiced, and all but rendered abortive, by the injudicious monopoly of the Indian Government. Not content with adopting a blundering

system,—through-necting-of renewed pelled the system, a sending, their own that, in v ment sys and ang ment de be free, a public of affixing to enable the busin forbidden that the chairman of the I free trad The Mys Roman YOUTH marked amount better the content to remind can haro the leas the disg idealize Nickleb his real "Now I bargain somehov which other d read Fi the tow scene w man ge heard a the det the traditio parts of lieve, an Oxfo what h under and the by a r less of Procto the res vails at kept u introdu of Oxfo life ar came o as utte it, but result affecta of Oxfo is, tha still f gained their c The A Mal (Ha By tal tures of pro clever open t the ad people attack liardis

system,—the peculiarity of which is, that no through-message can be delivered except by connecting over, and that the batteries require to be renewed weekly,—the Government actually compelled the railway authorities to adopt the same system, and for a long time restricted them from sending any messages but those connected with their own works. It was not till August, 1862, that, in view of the complete collapse of the Government system, and when driven to it by the loud and angry clamours of the public, the Government declared the railway lines of telegraph to be free, and at liberty to send the messages of the public on the terms they thought best. But the affixing lines to the Government standards, so as to enable independent companies to compete for the business of the vast Indian community, is still forbidden. We agree with Mr. Adley in hoping that the Committee, of which Mr. Crawford is chairman, will give a final blow to the monopoly of the Indian Government, and open a complete free trade in telegraphy in our Eastern Empire.

The Mysteries of Isis; or, the College Life of Paul Romaine. (Oxford, Shrimpton.)

YOUTH and inexperience of art are strongly marked on the pages of this story, but there is an amount of spirit in it which leads us to expect better things from the author. At present he is content to try his hand in a great many styles, and to remind us in turn of a great many novelists. It can hardly have failed to strike him—it must strike the least retentive readers—that the incident of the disgraced Oxonian going on the stage is an idealized version of the adventures of Nicholas Nickleby. Who does not think of Mr. Crummles, his real tub, and his French pieces, when he reads, "Now I've got a lot of old armour that I bought a bargain the other day, and I want to work it in somehow. Can't you try something medieval? You'll find a lot of French rubbish which I sent over to Mortimer's lodgings the other day. Perhaps they'll help you if you can read French." As for the usual Oxford scenes, the town and gown row, the Phlegheon Club, the scene with the Dons, the examination where one man gets a "First" and a brain fever, we have heard and read of them so often that we know all the details without giving any more credence to the whole. These things form part of the Oxford tradition, and are handed down to all freshmen as parts of what every Oxonian must know and believe. And therefore, when a man tries to write an Oxford story, he confuses what he has seen with what he has heard,—the real life of Oxford, which, under great show of fastness, is extremely mild, and the traditional life which must have been lived by a race of intellectual athletes, equally regardless of laws human and divine, that is to say, the Proctors and the University sermon. It is probably the result of the intense conservatism which prevails at Oxford that a certain false tone is always kept up among the men after having once been introduced in fiction: or else the native chivalry of Oxford is such that even caricatures of Oxford life are rewarded; for when "Verdant Green" came out, and was pooh-poohed by old Oxonians as utterly untrue, young Oxford not only accepted it, but conformed to its standard. Whether the result of conservatism or chivalry, this sort of affection is one of the causes of the general failure of Oxford stories; though perhaps the chief cause is, that the writers whose memories are fresh are still freshmen in literature, and those who have gained experience in literature have forgotten their college experience.

The Animals Sick of the Pestilence—[Les Animaux Malades de la Peste, par Amédée Achard]. (Hachette & Co.)

By taking a title from one of the prosaic misfortunes of the passing hour and fixing it upon a work of prose fiction, the author of this readable and clever story will win laughter from readers who open the book under the impression that it refers to the rinderpest. It is almost needless to say that the afflicted beasts of the book are some young people of both sexes, and that the murrain which attacks them is nothing worse than that old and familiar distemper love, a malady of which so many sicken

and so few die. Of course, the natural violence of the disease is heightened in some of the cases under treatment by alarming complications with other disorders, arising from the unkindness of parents, the passions of wicked men, and the cruelty of fortune. But in every instance the sickness has the termination desired by the reader, and at the close of the novel the patients experience those keen enjoyments of convalescence which more than compensate for the sufferings of past fever. Some of the characters are artistically managed. For instance, Lucienne d'Espars, the heroine, who on a sudden reverse of fortune becomes a governess, is an excellent specimen of the well-bred and right-minded French gentlewoman; and though some of the indignities to which she is compelled to submit in the course of the tale are extremely painful to the reader, the occurrences which display her mental and moral qualities are, upon the whole, neither improbable nor otherwise objectionable. Considerable humour, also, is displayed in the portraits of Madame de Varnesson and her husband. Like nearly all French novels, the tale contains a tigress, who creates a vast amount of mischief by her perfidy, spitefulness and diabolical malignity. In some of the later chapters, when Mdlle. Hémanis is allowed full scope for the display of her evil qualities, the narrative altogether lacks the wholesomeness and natural freshness of its earlier pages; and some of the concluding incidents, such as M. de Varnesson's sudden death, and Octave's sudden acquisition of wealth, are mere commonplaces of melo-dramatic romance. Upon the whole, however, the novel is greatly superior to the average of its kind in tone and art.

We do not think Mr. C. Bilton, B.A. has always made the best choice of materials for his *Repetition and Reading Book for Pupil-Teachers and the Upper Classes of Schools*; consisting of *Prose and Poetry from the best English Authors* (Longmans & Co.).—Extracts from periodicals and leading articles of newspapers are scarcely suitable for purposes of education; nor are passages from novels much more appropriate. Even as reading lessons and exercises in parsing and analysis of sentences they are not the most desirable that might be found; while to set any one to learn them by heart, as appears from the Preface to be contemplated, is what few practical teachers would think of doing. It is fair to observe that this objection does not apply to all the prose extracts, nor to the poetical passages, which constitute about half the volume, and are of great intrinsic value, as well as adapted for lessons in reading, grammatical analysis, and memoriter repetition. We quite agree with Mr. Campbell, the writer of the Preface, as to the importance of making whatever is committed to memory thoroughly understood beforehand, by parsing, analyzing, paraphrasing, and explanatory information.

The recently-published edition of Mr. A. Keith Johnston's *Atlas of Classical Geography* (Blackwood & Sons) is so much enlarged and improved as to be virtually a new work, surpassing anything else of the kind extant, both in utility and beauty. A more complete and in every way satisfactory companion to the study of ancient history and geography need hardly be desired. The maps are most carefully delineated, with a strict accuracy, extending even to the minutest details, the lines being very distinct, and the names, even when necessarily crowded, always easily legible. In short, there is a delicate finish of execution about the whole which is at once gratifying to the eye and instructive to the mind. A special excellence of the work is the insertion in spare corners of small maps, representing on a much larger scale places of historic interest, particularly the sites of celebrated battles—even the relative positions of the contending forces being not unfrequently indicated. Besides a map of the world as known to the ancients, there are others corresponding to the views of particular writers, and one exhibiting both the real and imaginary geography of Homer, for which the author acknowledges himself indebted to Mr. Gladstone, who allowed him to make use of the illustrations in his 'Homer and the Homeric Ages,' and rendered him other valuable assistance. We regret that the map of Palestine, as it includes

also Syria and neighbouring countries, is on so small a scale that the names are very crowded, and even such a place as Nazareth is not to be found in it. On the other hand, there are corner maps of Jerusalem at the time of its destruction by Titus, and the city with its environs.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Ainsworth's *Constable de Bourbon*, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Airy's *Popular Astronomy*, 18mo. 4/6 cl.
Bates's *Speaking to the Life*, 18mo. 3/6 cl.
Bernard's *Our Common Fruits*, 18mo. 2 bds.
Bertha Devreux, *Wars of the Roses*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Bohn's *Standard Lib.* Emerson's *Complete Works*, Vol. 1, 3/6 cl.
Chrysostom's *Service of Divine Liturgy*, 32mo. 2 cl.
Conversations on the History of England, by C. A. B., 18mo. 2/6 cl.
Cooke's *Moral Guph betwixt Man and Brute*, cr. 8vo. 2 bds.
Eshlin's *Lectures, Sure Word of Prophecy*, cr. 8vo. 4 cl.
Eden's *Up the Country*, 2 vols. post 8vo. 31 cl.
Felicja's *Dowry*, by Mrs. F. Okeden, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Forster's *South Australia, its Progress*, &c. 8vo. 15/ cl.
Josh Billings: his *Book of Sayings*, cr. 8vo. 25 cl.
Last Days in England of the Rajah Rammohun Roy, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Murray's *Distribution of Animals and Plants*, Maps, &c. 4to. 63/ cl.
Paul Fendril, *or Sport and Adventure in Corsica*, post 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Plumptre's *Master and Scholar*, 18mo. 5/ cl.
Roscoe's *Lessons in Elementary Chemistry*, 18mo. 4/6 cl.
Shaw's *Handbook of the Art of Illumination*, folio, 108/ cl.
Whitfield's *The Changeling*, 3mo. 1 cl. limp.
Wood's *Elster's Folly*, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.

WITH No. 469 (*Lady Hobart*) a new manner of painting presents itself with great tone. Attributed to Jansen, and having a good deal of Rembrandtish manner in it, this excellent portrait is noteworthy for its freedom and lucidity. *Lord Ellesmere* (476) is the "very picture" of such a man,—a dry, formal face, with a truncated and thin beard, all grey. A striking example of the preservation of family features appears by comparing the features of the present Earl of Shaftesbury with those of his ancestor here depicted.—No. 492, *Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke*, is a capital picture by Van Somer. In 512, *Anne, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery*, attributed, erroneously we think, to Van Somer, we have the heroine of that terse epistle, "Your man shan't stand," to a minister who sent a candidate for one of her boroughs, a resolute-looking little woman, but not at all of fierce aspect. It was she who paid Nicholas Stone 40l. for the monument of Spenser which is set up in Westminster Abbey, 1620. No. 514 represents her first husband, No. 589 her second, the son of "Sydney's sister" (284).—*James, Marquis of Hamilton*, (522) is one of the finest portraits by Mytens the Elder we have seen. There is another of the same, by the same, in Hamilton Palace. Cold and black in colour, there is much in the solid and sound painting, and evident power in portraiture, to be admired in the work of Mytens: see the whole-length from Knoles, *Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex*, (518) by this master, who faded before Vandyke in a manner we can readily understand, on comparing the above with that which is surely the best of Vandyke's productions here, *Charles, James and Mary, Children of Charles the First* (556). Vandyke is fortunately represented here by a comparatively small number of his works; had it been greater, no doubt the mannerism and tradesmanlike tricks of this very unequal artist would have now, as they did in life, done much to injure his reputation. The sentimental fascination which does so much, popularly, for the innumerable portraits of Charles the First, by Vandyke, is not proof against critical examination, by means of which the real vulgarity of that monarch's countenance is distinct, through the pictorial varnish, or "air," the painter cast about them. His red, bottle-shaped nose, his narrow forehead, cold and coarse mouth, which the scanty beard cannot hide, his veiny and raw-looking cheeks, and the supercilious, insensible, heartless, traitorous eyes,—most hateful eyes to us,—are invested on the canvas of Vandyke with a peculiar grace, which, after its novelty is over, powerfully suggests stage influences of the vulgar sort. An excellent caricaturist, not always a good colourist, a master in character, an indifferent draughtsman, yet an admirable modeller, the artist is seen at his best in the picture we named last (556). Three children and two dogs,—the best, painted dogs we ever saw, most gentlemanly dogs. Charles and James are hand in hand, a pretty action; the somewhat solid-looking Mary stands singly beside her brothers. The whole is a beautiful piece of colour; the amber satin of Charles's dress going exquisitely

with the bronze, black, and gold of the screen behind, and the grey white of the robes of the younger children—cold colour, which centres on the rich blue of Mary's over-robe. The whole is so broadly got together, so luminous, yet so soft, rich, and sober, the design is so simple, the composition so easy, that it is difficult to praise the picture too highly. It is far more worthy of Vandyke's reputation than the equestrian portrait of *Charles the First* (561), about which men have written so much. There were several *repliche* of this work; two are now at Warwick and Windsor; a third, Mr. Soden Smith tells us, is at the seat of Sir C. Isham, Lamport Hall, Westmoreland. Another fine Vandyke represents *James Hay, Earl of Carlisle*, (538) the husband of Strafford's friend, Lucy Percy, of whom Waller wrote, when she was in widow's weeds for this man, that

A spark of virtue by the deepest shade
Of sad adversity is deeper made;
Nor less advantage doth thy beauty get,
A Venus rising from a sea of jet!

Of the Earl of Carlisle himself, Clarendon wrote that "he left behind him the reputation of a very fine gentleman, and a most accomplished courtier; and, after having spent in a very jovial life above 400,000*l.*, which, upon a strict computation, he received from the Crown, he left not a house nor an acre of land to be remembered by."—Waller himself is here (860); also his "*Sacharissa*" (*Lady Dorothea Sidney*, 602, 684). There must be a mistake somewhere in the ascription of the latter picture to Vandyke, and probably also to Lady Dorothea herself; it looks like a bad Lely. Its eyes leer in an unpleasant manner, notwithstanding their bad drawing. No. 537 shows us the handsome, girlish face of *Digby, Earl of Bristol*, by Jansen. In 549 and 717, we have capital portraits of *Henry Laves*, composer of the music to Milton's '*Comus*,' and, when it was first performed, in 1634, at Ludlow Castle, he personated the '*Attendant Spirit*,' he had that glory amongst glories of being the recipient of a sonnet from Milton, well known by its soaring beginning,—

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song,

Need we add that *Sir Henry Vane* the Younger (655) is the

Vane, young in years, but in sage counsel old, of another of these noble sonnets, sharing that honour with *Fairfax* (708) and *Cromwell* (790, 798, 799, 803). The face of Lawes is a very gentle one, full of sweetness.—Close by is *Lord Saye and Sele* (551), a noted Puritan and early colonizer of certain now thickly-peopled parts of America, also one of the Commissioners to His Majesty at the Isle of Wight, who, nevertheless, became Lord Privy Seal in the days of the "Martyr's" son; and, while holding that office, vexed the very soul of Pepys "by his delaying of business, which made me mad," and whom the diarist was glad to find a "lyon not so fierce as he is painted." In No. 553 we have a fine portrait by Old Stone, as he is called, to distinguish him from his brother; both were sons of Nicholas Stone, the statuary, before alluded to. This picture represents—in a singularly clear and solid manner, which effectually disposes of Walpole's assertion that the artist was a copyist of Vandyke—*Frances Cecil*, daughter of Robert of that name (246, 259), and Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Cobham; the portrait one of the soundest and most valuable examples in the Gallery, masterly in modelling and very brilliant.

The bold *Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby*, (554) by Rubens, is a dashing sketch of a dashing-looking woman in cap, plume and hair entwined with pearls, which somehow startles us as the portrait of that obdurate lady who held out Lathom House so well, and to whom is given, with some reason, that rather dubious honour, which so many have claimed, of being the last to resist the Parliament. This lady's mother, a grave but not unpleasant-looking Huguenot, *Charlotte Brabantine de Nassau* (458), was daughter of William the First of Orange.—What a handsome fellow is *Philip, Earl of Pembroke*, (560) nephew and namesake of Sir Philip, who married "*Anne, Countess of Dorset*," (512)! The beau-ideal of a cavalier, by Vandyke,—a serious, delicate-looking youth, with the well-known black

bracelet on his wrist.—The dead head of *Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham*, (564) is not like that vicious, half Jewish-looking mask that is obviously a cast from nature, now preserved with the "Ragged Regiment" in Westminster Abbey.—In 579 we have one of the most striking but least pleasant faces in the Gallery, that of no less a personage than the *Earl of Strafford*, by Vandyke, bull-faced, with the head set forward on the shoulders, stern, fixed eyes that are as black as jet, and a firm, heavy mouth. If the portrait of the same and his secretary, *Sir P. Mainwaring* (624), was ever produced by Vandyke, it is the worst executed of his works known to us: see the drawing of the secretary's hands, the crude colouring of both faces. Probably this picture has been "restored" with unwonted severity.

FRENCH MISSION IN SYRIA.

THE following Report, by M. E. G. Rey, to the Minister of Public Instruction, has just been published in Paris.—

"In the month of August, 1864, I was charged by your Excellency with a scientific mission in the north of Syria. The principal object of my mission, besides the study of the military movements of the Crusaders, was the correction of the geography and archaeology of the mountains of the Ansariés and of the regions lying in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the right bank of the Orontes, and between that river and the Euphrates. The mountains of the Ansariés—known in ancient times under the names of Mounts Bargylus, and which separate the basin of the Orontes from the littoral of the Mediterranean—are yet little known. In the beginning of the present century the Emperor Napoleon sent Col. Boutin to explore them; but he was assassinated in the year 1812. Since that time few travellers have penetrated into these mysterious valleys, which, however, were pointed out by the eminent geographer, Karl Ritter, for research. Burckhardt was the first to traverse the southern extremity of the mountains and to throw some light on the topography of a portion of these countries. Between the years 1848 and 1852, the American missionaries, Eli Smith and Thompson, and afterwards Lyde, traversed these mountains with a view to the establishment of a Protestant mission and schools; but their efforts were fruitless. Eli Smith alone collected geographical notes of great interest, which he communicated to Karl Ritter. In consequence, however, of the death of their author, these notes seem to have been lost for ever to science. Some itineraries of the Rev. Mr. Thompson, published in the '*Bibliotheca Sacra*,' supplied us with the first serious information respecting the districts of Safta and El Hosi. These regions were also visited by Lieut. Walpole; but, unfortunately, his notes, like those of Mr. Lyde, do not furnish exact notions relative to the configuration of the country. In the month of May, 1861, Mr. Waddington traversed the southern extremity of the spur of these mountains, on his way from Kalaat el Hosi to Massiad, and visited the villages of Safta and Kartouman. In the following year the Comte de Vogué went from Kalaat el Hosi across the district of Safta to Tortosa. Lastly, one document alone furnished me with precise notions of the country—but unfortunately only of the coast—namely, the English hydrographic chart published in 1862.

I arrived in Syria at the end of the month of August, 1864, at the moment that the Duc de Luynes had completed his remarkable exploration of the Dead Sea, and I found at Beyrouth his companion, Lieut. Vignes, who was about to set off for the purpose of rectifying the astronomical determination of Palmyra and of a series of points in the valley of the Orontes. This officer and I determined to carry on our geographical labours in connexion with each other, and before separating we measured a triangle near Tripoli to serve as point of departure. On the 15th of September we quitted Tripoli, and in a few hours crossed two rivers—first, the Nahar el Bared, at the point where Orthosia stood, and afterwards the Nahar el Kebir. On the following day we separated.—M. Vignes going towards Homs by Kalaat el Hosi, and I

towards the north. On the same day I traversed the great plain which stretches between the mountains of Akkar, the last range of the Lebanon; and during the following days I passed through the cantons of Châra, El Hosi, and Safta, where I attained the culminating point of the chain of the Ansariés, at an altitude of about 1,200 metres. It was in the midst of these mountains that I found, in the locality of Hosi Souleiman, the ruins of the temples of Jupiter, which had only been mentioned by Lieut. Walpole, and whose scientific importance was yet unknown. The first thing that strikes the eye in descending towards the site of the ancient Baetocete is a vast enclosure, 144 metres long and 90 metres wide; the figure is irregular, and approaches the trapezium, so that its plan resembles that of Haram es Scherif at Jerusalem. It is the best-preserved specimen of sacred enclosure. It is constructed of blocks measuring from 6 to 9 metres in length, 2·85 to 2·90 in height, and, on an average, from 98 centimètres to 1·10 metre in thickness. There are four entrances to the enclosure. On one of the piers of that which faces the north-east may be read two inscriptions: the first, in Greek, recounts the donations made to the temple by a King of Seleucia; the second, in Latin, the restoration of its revenues during the Roman period. In the middle of the enclosure rises a temple of the Ionic order, which seems never to have been completely finished; and in front of the peristyle is an altar, which probably was formerly covered with bronze. Towards the north-west exists another group of edifices, which the people of the country call El Deir, or the Monastery. It consists of a small temple, apparently of a good period, and of an imposing structure, in which, perhaps, the priests of Jupiter were accustomed to assemble.

"On the same occasion I had the opportunity of visiting again the remains of a sanctuary of more recent date at Naous, near Tripoli; it consists of two temples, with a *trapezoc*, still in a good state of preservation. Here, as at Hosi Souleiman, I found the walls formed of gigantic blocks, with courses of masonry beneath, which agreed with the ordinary dimensions of classic architecture. The same fact was observed by M. Joyau in the ruins of Balbec. I think it right to remark this rare peculiarity, which appears in three different places, evidently with systematic regularity. I thought it my duty to give several days to the examination of these interesting ruins. I therefore left the site of Hosi Souleiman, and, descending towards the south, I followed the ridge of the chain, and visited the spring known as Nahar es Sabte; this is the Sabbath stream mentioned both by Pliny and Josephus, and on the banks of which Titus rested on his way to Antioch after the siege of Jerusalem.

"Afterwards, in making my way towards Hamath, I saw the ruins of Baarín, the *Mons Ferrandus* of the Crusaders,—the site of Raphanea, —and the celebrated castle of Massiad, the ancient residence of the Dail-Kebir, or Grand Prior of the Baténites of Syria. Hamath having been thoroughly studied by my learned predecessor and friend, Mr. Waddington, I only stayed a few days in that place, whence I went to examine the ruins of Selmieh, on the right bank of the Orontes, and found there several Coptic inscriptions, full of interest, and dating from the early years of the Hegira. Selmieh presents the peculiarity of having been built by Mussulmans on the site of a Byzantine city, which is supposed to have been Irenopolis. I also studied the ruins of the castle of Schoumalmis, which Kemal Eddin-Abou Hafs-Omar, the historian of Aleppo, says was rebuilt by Melik Moudjahid. I then proceeded to Aleppo by Marrah and Sermin, by a road which has not yet been mapped. In visiting the ruins of Areyemeh I gained the site of Membedi, the ancient Hierapolis, situated in a rocky plain, about six miles from the Euphrates. Here stood the temple in which, according to Lucian, the rites mentioned in his treatise, '*De Dea Syria*,' were solemnized. On reaching the centre of these ruins one is struck at once with the topography of the sanctuaries, as described by the Greek author. To the west of the city may still be seen, half dried up, the lake in which the sacred fish were kept. It was on its

banks that of the lake account stood the is north, nothing re shapeless t construction The hill at certain exa writer. Th disappear tions of t turn, was man conq obtain a which are enough to temple a of Syria lions, and scription g "Retur Latakiah t tains of t Nahar er the Nahar cessively Mehelbeh, that nam of rubbish and the A Jebilé, wh observatio the canto during th The aspec wild, the practicab wooded, b and the v A few lar and half abrupt g scene. N able huts as wild a they are r The foru remains y the latter having bl Ansariés is inhab From the Naby-Sch of the m passing Hospital Syria, an of the Su "The by the C nected w all built of which of all the and com subdivi had befo the mid cistern. but a s tween t block-ho "Ofa of Torto ceinte o stands a pried by allowed crenella the out walls is of the fortress sale or

banks that took place the ceremony of the descent of the lake of which Lucian gives such a curious account. A little further on is the hill on which stood the temple; the orientation of its chief axis is north, with a quarter west. Unfortunately, nothing remains of the building, unless it be some shapeless fragments mingled with the Arab constructions of the Middle Age which surround it. The hill and the sacred lake alone recall, with a certain exactness, the places described by the Greek writer. The monuments of the ancient Hierapolis disappeared to furnish materials for the constructions of the Lower Empire, whose work, in its turn, was displaced for the edifices of the Mussulman conquerors. Nevertheless, I was able to obtain a certain number of Arab inscriptions, which are not without interest; and I was fortunate enough to find in the midst of the ruins of the temple a stela in lava, representing the Goddess of Syria seated on a throne, supported by two lions, and conforming, in all respects, to the description given by Lucian.

"Returning again to Aleppo, I proceeded to Latakiah to explore the northern part of the mountains of the Ansariés. Taking the course of the Nahar el Sahioun, one of the principal affluents of the Nahar el Kebir of Latakiah, I traversed successively the cantons of Sahioun, Kerdaha and Mehleb, where I visited the ruins of the castle of that name; but they present nothing but a mass of rubbish belonging to the Christian middle age and the Arab period. Then descending again to Jébilé, where I desired to make some geological observations, we regained the mountains to visit the cantons of Aleika and Kadmous, inhabited during the Middle Ages by the Batenites of Syria. The aspect of this portion of the country is very wild, the sides of the valleys forming almost impracticable precipices. The hills were formerly wooded, but the coppices have recently been burnt, and the white ashes can be seen here and there. A few large evergreen oaks, despoiled of their foliage and half carbonized, still stand erect. These recent and extensive traces of fire in the midst of the abrupt gorges add to the wild desolation of the scene. No buildings are to be seen but a few miserable huts inhabited by Ansariés and Ishmaelites, as wild and as picturesque as the rocks by which they are surrounded. In the midst of these rocks are the ruins of the castles of Aleika and Kadmous. The former is almost entirely destroyed, and its remains present no archaeological interest; and of the latter scarcely a vestige remains, Ibrahim Pacha having blown it up during his campaign against the Ansariés in 1836. The modern village of Kadmous is inhabited almost exclusively by Ishmaelites. From the last-named place I ascended the Djebel Naby-Schit, one of the highest points of this portion of the mountains. Thence I proceeded to Tortosa, passing by Markab, the Margat of the Knights Hospitaliers, the last possession of the Christians in Syria, and which only fell in 1287 before the efforts of the Sultan Kélaoun. *

"The strong places possessed in the Middle Ages by the Crusaders in this part of Syria were connected with each other by small towers or stations, all built after a uniform plan, and a great number of which exist still. They present, on a small scale, all the features of the donjon, are invariably square, and composed of two vaulted stories, which were subdivided by wooden planks—a system which I had before observed in the donjon of Djébil. In the middle of the lower floor is the opening of a cistern. These towers, which could have had but a small garrison, assured communication between the castles, and answered the purpose of block houses in modern warfare.

"Of all these castles none possessed the importance of Tortosa. This fortress, which had a double enceinte of walls and deep fosses filled by the sea, stands at the north-west angle of the site once occupied by the town. The height of the inner wall allowed the defenders, who occupied the double crenellated line which crowned it, to aid those on the outer wall in case of attack. The whole of both walls is flanked with square towers. In the centre of the reduct rose all the accessories of a grand fortress of the Middle Ages—chapel, donjon, grand salle or château, &c. The donjon, of which the base

still exists, is apparently that which is described by Wilbrand of Oldenburg and Jacques de Vitry, under the title *Turris Antaradis*.

"My various excursions having occupied me till the 13th of December, and the rainy season setting in, I was compelled to take up my winter quarters at Beyrouth. In the month of May I intended to continue my researches, and quitted Beyrouth with that intention; but, after having explored the environs of Teffaah and Kaouaby, I was attacked by the fever. I was, therefore, compelled to give up the idea of continuing my journey and to return to France, leaving incomplete the map of the northern part of the mountains of the Ansariés. I was, however, enabled to complete my study of the epoch of the Crusades, and to elucidate many points in the territorial and military organization of the Christian principalities of Syria during the Middle Ages."

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BUDGET OF PARADOXES. (No. IV.)

The rights of MAN, being an answer to Mr. Burke's attack on the French Revolution. By Thomas Paine. In two parts. 1791, 1792. 8vo. (Various editions.)

A vindication of the rights of WOMAN, with strictures on political and moral subjects. By Mary Wollstonecraft. 1792. 8vo.

A sketch of the rights of BOYS and GIRLS. By Launcelet Light, of Westminster School; and Letitia Lookabout, of Queen's Square, Bloomsbury. [By the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D.] 1792. 8vo. (pp. 64.)

When did we three meet before? The first work has sunk into oblivion: had it merited its title, it might have lived. It is what the French call a *pièce de circonstance*; it belongs in time to the French Revolution, and in matter to Burke's opinion of that movement. Those who only know its name think it was really an attempt to write a philosophical treatise on what we now call socialism. Silly government prosecutions gave it what it never could have got for itself.

Mary Wollstonecraft seldom has her name spelt right. I suppose the O! O! character she got made her Wollstonecraft. Watt gives double insinuation, for his cross-reference sends us to Goodwin. No doubt the title of the book was an act of discipleship to Paine's 'Rights of Man'; but this title is very badly chosen. The book was marred by it, especially when the authoress and her husband assumed the right of dispensing with legal sanction until the approach of offspring brought them to a sense of their child's interest. Not a hint of such a claim is found in the book, which is mostly about female education. The right-claimed for woman is to have the education of a rational human being, and not to be considered as nothing but woman throughout youthful training. The maxims of Mary Wollstonecraft are now, though not derived from her, largely followed in the education of girls, especially in home education: just as many of the political principles of Tom Paine, again not derived from him, are the guides of our actual legislation. I remember, forty years ago, an old lady who used to declare that she disliked girls from the age of sixteen to five-and-twenty. "They are full," said she, "of *femalities*." She spoke of their behaviour to women as well as to men. She would have been shocked to know that she was a follower of Mary Wollstonecraft, and had packed half her book into one sentence.

The third work is a satirical attack on Mary Wollstonecraft and Tom Paine. The details of the attack would convince any one that neither has anything which would now excite reprobation. It is utterly unworthy of Dr. Parr, and has quite disappeared from lists of his works, if it were ever there. That it was written by him I take to be evident, as follows. Nichols, who could not fail to know, says (Anecd., vol. ix. p. 120): "This is a playful essay by a first-rate scholar, who is elsewhere noticed in this volume, but whose name I shall not bring forward on so trifling an occasion." Who the scholar was is made obvious by Master Launcelet being made to talk of Bellendenus. Further, the same boy is made to say, "Let Dr. Parr lay his hand upon his heart, if his conscience will let him, and ask himself how many thousands of waggon loads of this article [birch] he has cruelly misapplied." How could this apply to

Parr, with his handful of private pupils, and no reputation for severity? Any one except himself would have called on the head-master of Westminster or Eton. I doubt whether the name of Parr could be connected with the rod by anything in print, except the above and an anecdote of his pupil, Tom Sheridan. The Doctor had dressed for a dinner visit, and was ready a quarter-of-an-hour too soon to set off. "Tom," said he, "I think I had better whip you now; you are sure to do something while I am out."—"I wish you would, sir!" said the boy; "it would be a letter of licence for the whole evening." The Doctor saw the force of the retort: my two tutelaries will see it by this time. They paid in advance; and I have given liberal interpretation to the order.

The Elements of Geometry. In 2 vols. [By the Rev. J. Dobson, B.D.] Cambridge, 1815. 4to.

Of this unpunctuating paradoxer I shall give an account in his own way: he would not stop for any one; why should I stop for him? It is worth while to try how unpunctuated sentences will read.

The reverend J Dobson BD late fellow of saint Johns college Cambridge was rector of Brandesburton in Yorkshire he was seventh wrangler in 1798 and died in 1847 he was of that sort of eccentricity which permits account of his private life if we may not rather say that in such cases private life becomes public there is a tradition that he was called death Dobson on account of his head and aspect of countenance being not very unlike the ordinary pictures of a human skull his mode of life is reported to have been very singular whenever he visited Cambridge he was never known to go twice to the same inn he never would sleep at the rectory with another person in the house some ancient charwoman used to attend to the house but never slept in it he has been known in the time of coach travelling to have deferred his return to Yorkshire on account of his disinclination to travel with a lady in the coach he continued his mathematical studies until his death and till his executors sold the type all his tracts to the number of five were kept in type at the university press none of these tracts had any stops except full stops at the end of paragraphs only neither had they capitals except one at the beginning of a paragraph so that a full stop was generally followed by some white as there is not a single proper name in the whole of the book I have I am not able to say whether he would have used capitals before proper names I have inserted them as usual for which I hope his spirit will forgive me if I be wrong he also published the elements of geometry in two volumes quarto Cambridge 1815 this book had also no stops except when a comma was wanted between letters as in the straight lines AB, BC I should also say that though the title is unpunctuated in the author's part it seems the publishers would not stand it in their imprint this imprint is punctuated as usual and Deighton and sons to prove the completeness of their allegiance have managed that comma semicolon colon and period shall all appear in it why could they not have contrived interrogation and exclamation this is a good precedent to establish the separate right of the publisher over the imprint it is said that only twenty of the tracts were printed and very few indeed of the book on geometry it is doubtful whether any were sold there is a copy of the geometry in the university library at Cambridge and I have one myself the matter of the geometry differs entirely from Euclid and is so fearfully prolix that I am sure no mortal except the author ever read it the man went on without stops and without stop save for a period at the end of a paragraph this is the unpunctuated account of the unpunctuating geometer *sum cuique tributo* Mrs Thrale would have been amused at a Dobson who managed to come to a full stop without either of the three warnings.

I do not find any difficulty in reading Dobson's geometry; and I have read more of it to try reading without stops than I should have done had it been printed in the usual way. Those who dip into the middle of my paragraph may be surprised for a moment to see that "on account of his disinclination to travel with a lady in the coach he continued his mathematical studies until his death and [further, of course] until his executors sold the

type." But a person reading straight through would hardly take it so. I should add that, in order to give a fair trial, I did not compose as I wrote, but copied the words of the correspondent who gave me the facts, so far as they went.

(No. 11.) The theological review elsewhere mentioned attributes the pamphlet of John Search on blasphemous libel to Lord Brougham. This is quite absurd: the writer states points of law on credence where the judge must have spoken with authority. Besides which, a hundred points of style are decisive between the two. I think any one who knows Whately's writings will soon arrive at my conclusion.

Almanach Romain sur la Loterie Royale de France, ou les Étranges nécessaires aux Actionnaires et Receveurs de la dite Loterie. Par M. Menut de St. Mesmin. Paris, 1830. 12mo.

This book contains all the drawings of the French lottery (two, or three, each month) from 1758 to 1830. It is intended for those who thought they could predict the future drawings from the past: and various sets of sympathetic numbers are given to help them. The principle is, that anything which has not happened for a long time must be soon to come. At *rouge et noir*, for example, when the red has won five times running, sagacious gamblers stake on the black, for they think the turn which must come at last is nearer than it was. So it is: but observation would have shown that if a large number of those cases had been registered which show a run of five for the red, the next game would just as often have made the run into six as have turned in favour of the black. But the gambling reasoner is incorrigible: if he would but take to squaring the circle, what a loss of misery would be saved. A writer of 1823, who appeared to be thoroughly acquainted with the gambling of Paris and London, says that the gamblers by profession are haunted by a secret foreboding of their future destruction, and seem as if they said to the banker at the table, as the gladiators said to the emperor, *Mori tui te salutant*.

In the French lottery, five numbers out of ninety were drawn at a time. Any person, in any part of the country, might stake any sum upon any event he pleased, as that 27 should be drawn; that 42 and 81 should be drawn; that 42 and 81 should be drawn, and 42 first; and so on up to a *quinte déterminé*, if he chose, which is betting on five given numbers in a given order. Thus, in July, 1821, one of the drawings was

8 46 16 64 13.

A gambler had actually predicted the five numbers (but not their order), and won 131,350 francs on a trifling stake. M. Menut seems to insinuate that the hint what numbers to choose was given at his own office. Another won 20,852 francs on the quaterne 8, 16, 46, 64, in this very drawing. These gains, of course, were widely advertised: of the multitudes who lost nothing was said. The enormous number of those who played is proved to all who have studied chances arithmetically by the numbers of simple quaternes which were gained: in 1822, fourteen; in 1823, six; in 1824, sixteen; in 1825, nine, &c.

The paradoxes of what is called chance, or hazard, might themselves make a small volume. All the world understands that there is a long run, a general average; but great part of the world is surprised that this general average should be computed and predicted. There are many remarkable cases of verification; and one of them relates to the quadrature of the circle. I give some account of this and another. Throw a penny time after time until *head* arrives, which it will do before long: let this be called a *set*. Accordingly, H is the smallest set, TH the next smallest, then TTH, &c. For abbreviation, let a set in which seven *tails* occur before *head* turns up be T⁷H. In an immense number of trials of sets, about half will be H; about a quarter, TH; about an eighth, T²H. Buffon tried 2,048 sets; and several have followed him. It will tend to illustrate the principle if I give all the results; namely, that many trials will with moral certainty show an approach—and the greater the greater the number of trials—to that average which sober reasoning predicts. In the first column is the most likely number of the

theory: the next column gives Buffon's result; the three next are results obtained from trial by correspondents of mine. In each case the number of trials is 2,048.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| H | 1,024 | 1,061 | 1,048 | 1,017 | 1,039 |
| TH | 512 | 494 | 507 | 547 | 480 |
| T ² H | 256 | 232 | 248 | 235 | 267 |
| T ³ H | 128 | 137 | 99 | 118 | 126 |
| T ⁴ H | 64 | 56 | 71 | 72 | 67 |
| T ⁵ H | 32 | 29 | 38 | 32 | 33 |
| T ⁶ H | 16 | 25 | 17 | 10 | 19 |
| T ⁷ H | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| T ⁸ H | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| T ⁹ H | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| T ¹⁰ H | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| T ¹¹ H | | | 0 | 1 | |
| T ¹² H | | | 0 | 0 | |
| T ¹³ H | 1 | | 1 | 0 | |
| T ¹⁴ H | | | 0 | 0 | |
| T ¹⁵ H | | | 1 | 1 | |
| &c. | | | 0 | 0 | |

2,048 ... 2,048 ... 2,048 ... 2,048 ... 2,048

In very many trials, then, we may depend upon something like the predicted average. Conversely, from many trials we may form a guess at what the average will be. Thus, in Buffon's experiment the 2,048 first throws of the sets gave *head* in 1,061 cases: we have a right to infer that in the long run something like 1,061 out of 2,048 is the proportion of heads, even before we know the reasons for the equality of chance, which tell us that 1,024 out of 2,048 is the real truth. I now come to the way in which such considerations have led to a mode in which mere pitch-and-toss has given a more accurate approach to the quadrature of the circle than has been reached by some of my paradoxers. What would my friend in No. 14 have said to this? The method is as follows: Suppose a planked floor of the usual kind, with thin visible seams between the planks. Let there be a thin straight rod, or wire, not so long as the breadth of the plank. This rod, being tossed up at hazard, will either fall quite clear of the seams, or will lay across one seam. Now Buffon, and after him Laplace, proved the following: That in the long run the fraction of the whole number of trials in which a seam is intersected will be the fraction which twice the length of the rod is of the circumference of the circle having the breadth of a plank for its diameter. In 1855 Mr. Ambrose Smith, of Aberdeen, made 3,204 trials with a rod three-fifths of the distance between the planks: there were 1,213 clear intersections, and 11 contacts on which it was difficult to decide. Divide these contacts equally, and we have 1,218½ to 3,204 for the ratio of 6 to π , presuming that the greatness of the number of trials gives something near to the final average, or result in the long run: this gives $\pi = 3.1553$. If all the 11 contacts had been treated as intersections, the result would have been $\pi = 3.1412$, exceedingly near. A pupil of mine made 600 trials with a rod of the length between the seams, and got $\pi = 3.137$.

This method will hardly be believed until it has been repeated so often that "there never could have been any doubt about it."

The first experiment strongly illustrates a truth of the theory, well confirmed by practice: whatever can happen will happen if we make trials enough. Who would undertake to throw tail eight times running? Nevertheless, in the 8,192 sets tail 8 times running occurred 17 times; 9 times running, 9 times; 10 times running, twice; 11 times and 13 times, each once; and 15 times, twice.

A. DE MORGAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Lord Romilly had the satisfaction of opening his new Literary Search Room at the Record Office, in Fetter Lane, on Thursday last. The apartment is well arranged and well lighted; and all fees, except for certified copies of documents, have been abolished. On the very first day the room was crowded with readers.

At their meeting last week the Royal Society elected on their list of Foreign Members Franz

Cornelius Donders, of Utrecht, Georg Friedrich Bernhard Riemann, of Göttingen, and Gustav Rose, of Berlin.

Mr. F. T. Palgrave is engaged in preparing for publication, at the end of the summer, a new *Life* of Sir Walter Scott.

A meeting of the Palestine Exploration Committee is called for Thursday next, to receive Capt. Wilson's report of his recent visit to Syria. The meeting, which will be held in the Asiatic Society's rooms, will determine on the future course of the exploring party.

A memorial has been presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the following words, and with the signatures appended: "It having been stated that the scientific men of the metropolis are, as a body, entirely opposed to the removal of the natural history collections from their present situation in the British Museum, we, the undersigned Fellows of the Royal, Linnean, Geological, and Zoological Societies of London, beg leave to offer to you the following expression of our opinion upon the subject. We are of opinion that it is of fundamental importance to the progress of the natural sciences in this country that the administration of the national natural history collections should be separated from that of the Library and Art collections, and placed under one officer, who should be immediately responsible to one of the Queen's ministers. We regard the exact locality of the National Museum of Natural History as a question of comparatively minor importance, provided that it be conveniently accessible and within the metropolitan district. G. Bentham, W. B. Carpenter, M.D., W. S. Dallas, C. Darwin, F. Ducauc Godman, J. H. Gurney, E. Hamilton, M.D., J. D. Hooker, M.D., T. H. Huxley, J. Kirk, Lilford, A. Newton, W. K. Parker, A. Ramsay, A. Russell, O. Salvin, P. L. Slater, G. Slater-Booth, S. J. A. Salter, W. H. Simpson, J. Emerson Tennent, T. Thomson, M.D., H. B. Tristram, Walden, A. R. Wallace."

Mr. Procter's Memoir of Charles Lamb. is very nearly ready for issue.

We hear from Smyrna (through Dr. Hyde Clarke) that Mr. Spiegelthal has made a curious discovery with respect to the great Syro-Assyrian monument called the pseudo-Sesostris. He has found on the margin of the brook, at Nymphæum, a little lower down the stream, a repetition of the colossal rock-cut sculpture, with the bow, lance, &c. The face is said to be much disfigured.

We give the following personal explanation as we receive it:—

"Llandaff, June 13, 1866.

"My attention has just been called to a notice of those architects who have had the good fortune to be invited to compete for the new Law Courts. As you represent my late partner, Mr. Seddon, as the restorer of Llandaff Cathedral, Brecon Schools, and premiated competitor for the Foreign Office, will you permit me to correct an error calculated to do me a serious injury and injustice, by depriving me of the fruition of my long-sustained labour, as I emphatically claim each of those works as my own? It is true that Mr. Seddon did *something* for each of them, but so infinitesimally small as to make it a complete mistake to associate his name with those works. I sincerely trust that the mistake has been made without his knowledge or approval. I should be the last person to do my friend an injustice; indeed, I hope I should be the first to recognize those great abilities of his which need no false colours to sail under. The important works which Mr. Seddon may fairly lay claim to are the partial restoration of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, and the large hotel at Aberystwith. These are exclusively his, as Estington Park is exclusively mine. Yours, &c.,

"JOHN PRICHARD."

The Dramatic College Fête is arranged for Saturday, July 7, and Monday, July 9, at the Crystal Palace.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Booksellers' Provident Institution took place at the Retreat, Abbott's Langley, on Saturday last. E. Hodgson, Esq. was in the chair; and a Report

for the year from which Balance in cash and int for the Red amount inve cent. reduce nance fund amount in firm of Long appointed ba annuities, th to be expen assistance f During the was left to Est., junior man & Co.; late Mr. W. in the Co. The R in charmin King's Lar occupied b Institution, Under th Horsehair- about to pr Mr. Star the war souther the slight affa the ordina The Ita the manu cavalry reg under vari of this met of being a musket-ba the thrust tained th manufact To tho architectu congeries arcade, st we comm course la Wisbeach an instru the moul very easi remembe many of f struck by work ar merely a two cam by help between ancient drawn b the mod a compa of brain well rem tion for a ti Ely lan working the lan according he coul circles, ruthlessa such m tion "c intrustat wealthy who w of a G soon th the Pa touch decorat educat same r

for the year ending December 31, 1865, was read, from which we extract the following statement:— Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, 136*l*. 5*s*.; cash and interest in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, 727*l*. 2*s*.; amount invested in the names of trustees in 3*l*. per cent. reduced annuities, as a permanent maintenance fund for keeping up the houses, &c., 2,708*l*.; amount invested by T. Brown, Esq. (late of the firm of Longmans & Co.), in the names of trustees appointed by himself, in 3*l*. per cent. reduced annuities, the annual amount accruing therefrom to be expended in providing medicine and medical assistance for the inmates of the Retreat, 1,000*l*. During the year 1865 a handsome legacy of 500*l*. was left to the Retreat by the late T. Roberts, Esq., junior partner in the house of Messrs. Longman & Co.; and also a small one of 10*l*., by the late Mr. W. Kemm, many years a valuable assistant in the house of Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. The Retreat comprises seven houses, situated in charmingly-kept grounds, nearly opposite the King's Langley Railway Station, all of which are occupied by aged members of the Booksellers' Institution, who alone are eligible.

Under the name of "Dufferin, Incumbent of Horsehair-cum-Chintz," an experienced writer is about to produce 'A Bundle of Epigrams.'

Mr. Stanford has produced a "shilling map" of the war scenery, including both the northern and southern theatre of operations. It is, of course, a slight affair, but will be useful as a companion to the ordinary newspaper-reader.

The Italian Government have given orders for the manufacture of cuirasses of aluminium for their cavalry regiments. A series of experiments made under various conditions demonstrate that a cuirass of this metal, while possessing the great advantage of being as light as a coat, cannot be pierced by a musket-ball at the distance of forty paces, nor by the thrust of a bayonet. It has also been ascertained that cuirasses of this description can be manufactured for as low a sum as 25 francs.

To those who do "not see why our modern architectural carvers cannot reproduce an ancient congeries of mouldings," say from a doorway, arcade, string-course, window, band, or the like, we commend the following passage from the discourse lately delivered by the Dean of Ely at Wisbeach: "Prof. Willis invented the *Cymograph*, an instrument for obtaining correct drawings from the mouldings of Gothic architecture. It is not very easy to do this, as any one will perceive who remembers how deeply undercut and hollowed out many of those mouldings are. He had long been struck by the contrast of effect between ancient work and modern work which professed to be merely an imitation of the old. Now, when the two came to be fairly laid side by side on paper, by help of the cymograph, what was the difference between them? Just this, that in the case of the ancient work the lines of the mouldings had been drawn by the artist with a free hand, whereas, in the modern, every curve was a circle struck with a compass. The ancient architect went by the rule of *brains*, the modern by the rule of *thumb*; and I well remember the perplexity caused by this distinction to a very clever and competent man, who, for a time, superintended the restoration of the Ely lantern. Mr. Scott had asked him to make working drawings of the old stone work outside of the lantern, and the good man attempted to do so according to modern rules of Art; but, to his dismay, he could find no centres from which to strike his circles, and every modern rule of stone-work was ruthlessly set at defiance." It is by the hands of such men as this that we expect the "exact restoration" of ancient Gothic work. To such have been intrusted some of the most beautiful and art-wealthy mediæval works, and so intrusted by men who would be ashamed to place the mouldings of a Greek temple in such hands, and would as soon think of restoring the Tower of Babel or the Parthenon, and would not even venture to touch the coarse Roman and essentially vulgar decorations of the Colosseum. Such is the effect of education,—such the effect of ignorance in the same minds.

We suggest to the magnates of counties, and others interested in local history, the desirability of gathering, say in the Guildhalls of their principal towns, the innumerable portraits that are scattered in so many country-seats and houses. The fact is, so terrific have been the exposures of errors as to portraiture, and so ludicrous the blunders in naming the artists of countless pictures now at the National Portrait Exhibition, that everybody's "ancestors" on canvas are "suspect," as the French Revolutionary term was. Several heads have already fallen before the critics, and considerable knowledge of the history of Art in this country has been obtained by the last-named collection. It would be useful if some competent person were employed to gather the opinions of experts on this subject and make a report.

M. Marey has communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences the description of a very ingenious instrument, which he calls a myograph, for exhibiting the vibrations of the muscles of the human body, and especially when under the influence of fatigue.

A series of interesting experiments have lately been made in Paris, having reference to the preservation of meat by paraffin. The results are, that if meat be plunged in a bath of paraffin at a temperature of 300°, and subsequently in other baths of paraffin at a lower temperature, it will keep perfectly fresh for a great length of time.

Prof. Aufrecht, of Edinburgh, has been for some time engaged on a complete Glossary to the Rig-Veda, which has at length gone to press. It will be published in six quarto Parts, and the price of the whole will, it is believed, not exceed 36*s*. The full title is, 'A Complete Glossary to the Rig-Veda, with Constant Reference to the Atharva Veda.' Intending subscribers may send their names to Messrs. Williams & Norgate.

The Paris Academy of Sciences has received a report from M. Fouqué, whom they sent to investigate the volcanic phenomena at Neo-Kaimeni. F. Fouqué states that he has discovered the crater of Methana described by Strabo, and that he found at Sansaki a cave possessing all the properties of the Grotto del Cane, near Naples. He has also ascertained that the whole western portion of the island is volcanic, and in a state of great activity.

A publication by the Statistical Office of the Kingdom of Italy, gives some interesting notices on the Italian dialects.—"The Italian dialects, not alone from the historical but principally from a philological point of view, may be classed into six families, in which classification, however, the sub-dialects of foreign origin are not counted; the dialects spoken in Venetia, Friuli and Corsica have likewise been omitted, although of Italian origin, but being under foreign government. Firstly, the family of the Italian-Celtic dialects, which are spoken in the province of Turin (with the exception of the district of Aosta and some valleys of the Graia Alps) and in the provinces of Cuneo, Alessandria (excepting the district of Novi), Novara, Milan, Pavia, Bergamo, Brescia, Cremona, Piacenza, Parma, Modena, Reggio, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, Forlì as far as the Foglia and towards Pesaro—to which may be still added the canton of Tesino, where a Milanian sub-dialect is spoken, the eastern valleys of the Tridentinum, where a Brescian sub-dialect is spoken, and the province of Montova; on the whole a territory with more than 8,000,000 of inhabitants. Secondly, the family of the Ligurian dialects, which are spoken, with numerous varieties in the pronunciation, all along the coast of Genoa, Mentone to Sarzana, that is, in the provinces of Genoa and Porto Maurizio, and besides in the district of Novi; on the whole by 800,000 inhabitants. Thirdly, the family of the Tuscan-Roman dialects, which are divided into the three types of the Tuscan, the Umbrian and the Marchipisanian; they are spoken in the provinces of Florence, Pisa, Arezzo, Siena, Grosseto, Umbria, and in the greater part of the former Marches of Ancona; this territory, inclusive of that under Papal Government, contains about 4,000,000 inhabitants. Fourthly, the family of the Neapolitan dialects, among which is prominent

the dialect of the Abruzzi, that of the Pula, and the Neapolitan or Campanian Proper. These dialects are spoken in the three Abruzzi, the Terra di Lavoro, the two Principali, the provinces of Naples, Benevento, Molise, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, Terra d'Otranto and the Basilicata, together with 6,000,000 of inhabitants. Fifthly, the family of the Sicilian dialects, rich in varieties, but with two principal types, the Calabresian and the Sicilian, spoken by more than 3,000,000 of inhabitants. And, sixthly, the family of the Sardinian dialects, which fall in the two branches of the Campidanese and the Sugudunese, and which are spoken by more than half a million of inhabitants. Considering the number of the speakers, the Celtic dialects, of foreign origin or relationship, would have to be placed in the first rank. But the groups of the Tuscan-Roman dialects maintain their superiority, inasmuch as the life of the nation has its root in them, draws its nourishment from them, and also because the other Italian dialects, as the Venetian, which has not been taken here into consideration, the Neapolitan and the Sicilian, are much nearer related to the Tuscan-Roman than to the Celtic type.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EVENING EXHIBITION will COMMENCE on MONDAY NEXT, the 23*rd* instant, and continue open every Evening.—Admission (from Half-past Seven till Half-past Ten, 6*d*.; Catalogue, 6*d*.)

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Sixty-second Annual EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Seven.—Admission, 1*s*.; Catalogue, 6*d*.
WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Thirty-second Annual EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1*s*.; Catalogue, 6*d*.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, IS NOW OPEN, admitting also to HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURE, 'The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple.'—Admission, 1*s*.; Catalogue, 6*d*.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, is NOW OPEN to the Public. Admission, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 1*s*. each person; Tuesdays, 2*s*. 6*d*. Hours from Ten A.M. till Six P.M. Season Tickets, 1*l*. each. Catalogues, 1*s*. and 1*l*. 6*d*.

A. MACCALLUM'S LARGE PICTURES of Sherwood Forest, and the Charnel Oak, Fontainebleau, with Studies of Woodland, Lake, Glacier, and Italian Subjects, are now EXHIBITED in the DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Open from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1*s*.; Catalogue, 6*d*.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 54, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Hook, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Ross Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Picksersill, R.A.—Calderon, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Nicol, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yarnes, A.R.A.—P. Nagmyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Garnett, F. Hardy—John Paei—Hourlette Brown—Fen—Ruiperes—Brillouin—Lidderdale—Geo. Smith—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Professor Pepper's Lecture daily at Three and Eight includes the Kaleidoscope, and Pepper and Tobin's wonderful illusions, "The Cherubs Floating in the Air," "The Modern Delphic Oracle," varied by the recitals of F. Damer Cape, Esq., in the Illusive Scene, entitled "Shakespeare and his Creations."

SCIENCE

Rocks Classified and Described. A Treatise on Lithology. By Bernhard von Cotta. An English Edition, by Philip Henry Lawrence. (Longmans & Co.)

Notwithstanding the popularity which geology has enjoyed for a long series of years, and the large number of students who have, hammer in hand, been exploring the rocks which form the crust (all that we know, indeed) of the earth, no consistent and comprehensive system of rock classification has yet been produced. There are two reasons why this is the case. The attractive character of paleontology, with its wonderful revelations of a succession of organized forms,—each differing in the most remarkable manner from the other, and yet each presenting the most perfect adaptation to the conditions of its existence,—has led to an almost entire neglect of the study of rocks in their mineral relations. Then, theoretical views on the mode of rock formation—the students of one section assuming

the almost universal operation of fire, while those of the other section, with equal persistence, strive to extend the mechanical action of water in wearing down old forms and building up new ones—have certainly tended to retard that inductive examination of rocks which alone can lead to the production of any satisfactory system of lithology.

In addition to those two causes, which we conceive to have been the most active in obstructing or retarding the study of rock formations in their physical and chemical relations, there has been, without doubt, another influential cause, that is, the confusion existing in the popular mind as to the bearing of the sciences of mineralogy, geology, and lithology upon each other. That these departments of knowledge are closely allied must be admitted; but still, although members of the same family, they have a separate existence. Mineralogy, for example, studies the forms assumed by inorganic matter in relation to the chemical constitution of the body under examination. It devotes its powers to the determination of individual and independent masses of matter. Lithology has for its field the infinite variety of conditions produced by the combinations of those individual, and, as mineralogy considers them, independent, forms, in their aggregation into rock-masses; while geology treats of the minerals, and of the rocks formed by them, as associated in the structure of the earth.

Of the three sciences lithology has received the smallest amount of attention. It is, perhaps, the most difficult. The changes which can be made by the intercombination, in varying proportions, of a few proximate elements, will be readily understood. But the infinite variety found in the works of Nature, far exceeding any system of interchange which the chemist can devise, producing endless shades of difference in rock-masses, appears to preclude any satisfactory system of classification.

Prof. Cotta has performed a good service in his attempt to classify rocks; yet we cannot but feel that his classification is often open to the most serious objections. There is, as it appears to us, evidence of a want of that knowledge of chemical mineralogy, as distinguished from crystallography, and of those physical phenomena which we group under the term Isomerism, without which it is not possible to arrange the rock formations into any system of order. This is evident in those chapters which treat of the "Physical Structure of Rocks," and especially in those sections which deal with laminated texture, slaty structure and cleavage. Indeed, although the views of Sorby and Tyndall are named, but spoken of as if they were identical, the experimental evidence of other physicists is neglected as if it was unknown; and the speculations of a few geologists are loosely given at the same time as we are told they "appear to us improbable,"—and the whole subject receives no elucidation.

In dealing with the special forms of external structure, Prof. Cotta's descriptions are sufficiently exact, and will materially guide the student in his observations. The thoughtful mind will, however, seek in vain for any explanation of the causes which have induced those "special forms." It will be said, with much truth, that great ignorance prevails upon the operation of the cohesive forces which, under the direction of some law of polarity, determines the rock conditions. We do not seek a solution of the numerous problems involved in the consideration of this subject; but we do desire to know something of the indications which the sciences of observation

and experiments have given us. In Prof. Cotta's book we do not find even a record of any of these. Useful references to papers published in the German and French journals are given, under each section; and there is a painstaking anxiety manifested everywhere to arrive, "as far as may be possible, at a common ground for all notions in respect of the important matter of rock nomenclature."

We have read with close attention and much interest the "Observations on the Processes of Rock Formation in Nature." These are concise, clear and satisfactory,—excepting that there is an exceedingly strong bias in favour of the igneous theories, which, under the terms of Plutonic and Hydroplutonic, are made to explain all the phenomena, not merely of the trappean and granitic rocks, but of all that series of rock formations which, although evidently of a sedimentary origin, are metamorphic in character, and even of mineral veins, of which Prof. Cotta says, "their origin appears, almost without exception, to have been hydroplutonic." This, be it remembered, in the face of the accumulated evidence which proves that these formations can be produced by cold water holding, as salts, in solution the substances which we find accumulated, and which, in many cases, we see accumulating in the fissures of the inclosing rock.

This is not the place to discuss these questions. We have alluded to them because, in the only book in the English language devoted to lithology, we desired to find a more philosophical examination of the subject. Prof. Cotta has, however, done good service; and Mr. P. H. Lawrence deserves much credit for the labour he has given to the translation of an exceedingly difficult work, and for the admirable manner in which he has completed it.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 14.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On the Anatomy of the Fovea Centralis of the Human Retina,' by Mr. J. W. Hulke. 'Second Memoir on Plane Stigmatics,' by Mr. A. J. Ellis. 'Fundamental Views regarding Mechanics,' by Prof. Plücker. 'Contributions to Terrestrial Magnetism, No. 10,' by General Sabine.

STATISTICAL.—June 19.—W. Farr, Esq., M.D., in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Sir J. Peter Grant, Messrs. H. B. Ince, W. H. Thomas, and W. C. Wilson.—The Duke of Argyll read a paper, 'On the Economic Condition of the Highlands of Scotland.' The following are the facts and conclusions which the noble author arrived at with regard to the past and present economic condition of the Highlands: 1st, That before the end of the last of the civil wars the condition of the population was one of extreme poverty and frequent destitution. 2nd, That on the close of these wars and the establishment of a settled government, there was, during half a century, a rapid increase of population. 3rd, That this increase was out of all proportion to the means of subsistence. 4th, That the introduction of potato cultivation increased the evil of a rapid increase in population without any corresponding increase in skill or industry. 5th, That the emigration of the Highlanders arose as a necessity out of this condition of things and was in itself the first step towards improvement. 6th, That the introduction of sheep-farming was a pure gain, not tending to diminish the area of tillage where tillage is desirable, and turning to use, for the first time, a large part of the whole area of the country, which was formerly absolutely waste. 7th, That for the old bad cultivation of small crofters there has been substituted for the most part a middle class of tenantry, thriving, holding under lease, and exhibiting all the conditions of agricultural prosperity. 8th, That the displacement of

population by the introduction of great capitalists holding farms of very large value has not taken place in the Highland counties to an extent nearly equal to that in which it has taken place in some of the richest counties of Scotland. 9th, That the process which has been going on in the Highland counties of a diminution in the population of the rural districts is the same process which has, long ago, been accomplished in the other counties of Scotland, and in England. 10th, That in their case it was also deplored under the same economic fallacies—fallacies which are now applied only to the Highlands, because the process is not yet completed. 11th, That the prosperity of the Highlands will only be complete when the process shall have been completed also. 12th, That no part of Scotland, considering the late period at which improvement began, has advanced so rapidly, or given, within an equal space of time, so large and so solid an addition to the general wealth of the country.

ZOOLOGICAL.—June 12.—Dr. J. E. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—A communication was read from Dr. H. Dohrn, 'On the Birds of Prince's Island, in the Bight of Benin, West Africa,' being founded on personal observations made during a recent exploration of that island. The species enumerated by Dr. Dohrn as met with him in that locality were thirty-four in number, amongst which were several new to science.—A communication was read from Mr. J. Couch, giving an account of the occurrence of *Ausonia Cuvieri*, a fish new to the British Fauna, on the coast of Cornwall.—Dr. Günther contributed some notes on the anatomy of the same fish, which presented several very noticeable peculiarities.—Dr. J. Murie gave an account of a singular case of malformation in the generative organs of a heifer, which had been recently transmitted to the Society by Mr. G. Latimer, of Porto Rico.—Dr. Murie also read some supplementary notes on the red-bellied monkey (*Cercopithecus erythrogaster*), a new species founded by Dr. Gray upon an animal lately living in the Society's menagerie.—Dr. Gray communicated some notes by Lieut. C. F. F. Annesley, R.A., 'On the Habits of the Mantis Crab (*Gonodactylus chiragra*) in Captivity,' as observed by that gentleman at Aden.—Mr. A. D. Bartlett made some remarks on the singular bird of prey lately transmitted from Damaraland by Mr. Anderson, and described by Mr. Gurney as *Stringonyx Andersoni*, and suggested its identity with the *Machaerhamphus alcinus*, described some years previously by Mr. Westerman, but stated, probably erroneously, by the latter author to have been received from Malacca.—A joint paper was read by Messrs. A. R. Wallace and F. Moore, 'On a Collection of Lepidopterous Insects obtained in Formosa by Mr. Swinhoe.'—Mr. H. W. Bates read a paper 'On the Coleopterous Insects obtained by Mr. Swinhoe in the same Country.'

CHEMICAL.—June 7.—Dr. W. A. Miller, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows, namely, Messrs. W. Arnot, E. H. Davis, W. F. Flowers, C. Wilson and C. R. A. Wright.—The papers read were: 'On the Oxidation Products of the Propione produced from Carbonic Oxide and Sodium-Ethyl,' by Prof. J. A. Wanklyn.—'A Preliminary Notice on Phthalic Aldehyde,' by Prof. H. Kolbe and Mr. G. Wirchen.—'On the Preparation of Chrysamic Acid,' by Dr. J. Stenhouse and Dr. H. Müller.—'On Chrysamic Ether,' by Dr. J. Stenhouse.—'On the Platinum Bases, the best Mode of obtaining and identifying them,' by Mr. E. A. Hadow.—'On some Decompositions of Nitrite of Amyl,' by Mr. E. T. Chapman.—'On a Cyanogen Derivative of Marsh Gas,' by Mr. H. Bassett.—Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt delivered a lecture 'On the Observation of the Course of Chemical Change.'

MATHEMATICAL.—June 18.—Prof. De Morgan, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Members: Rev. F. Harrison, Rev. G. S. Ward, Prof. W. S. Jevons, Messrs. W. K. Clifford, W. Esson, F. H. Fisher, and I. Todhunter.—Mr. Spottiswoode made some remarks upon a problem of probabilities connected with

parliament
some propo

MEN
Mor. Geogr
nia Ethn
Tres. Isl
Ston
Sir
Zool
H
Wes. Socie
Sat. Botat

Essays o
millan

The auth
as an Art
by means
essay, 'O

graving,'
'Kugler,'

larly kno
current i

the Hanc
the Inter

sance. T
selection

Review a
these pa

sound kn
severe a

well in p
concrete

so much
as was

called th
reducing

effects of
rapid pr

for immu
—which

to the c
pally bee

ters of t
those asp

is one of
anonymo

be less
much, as

side, wh
tempera

treating
Undoubt

rudely, i
is mere

whateve
position

the man
all, nor

the "d
Hogarth

phrases
hour,—i

critic.
The

say, per
truths o

of the wo
often u

painful
bly with

nature o
debarre

generall
open to

who ha
not occ

of an ar
of a po

with th
be trea

contras

parliamentary elections; and Mr. T. Cotterill gave some properties of cubic curves.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Geographical, 8½.—Explorations on the Athara, Abyssinia. Mr. Baker.
Tues. Zoological, 8.—Remarkable Archaeological Discoveries, Ireland. Sir J. Lubbock. 'Ancient Manufacture of Stone Implements at Pressigny, Prof. Steenstrup and Sir J. Lubbock.
Wed. Zoological, 8½.—New Australian Snakes. Mr. Krefft; 'Habitat of *Chama Derbiana*, Mr. Moore.
Thurs. Society of Arts, 4.—Annual General Meeting.
Sat. Botanic, 9½.

FINE ARTS

Essays on Art. By F. T. Palgrave. (Macmillan & Co.)

The author of this book distinguished himself as an Art-critic more than a dozen years ago, by means of the elaborate and discriminating essay, 'On the First Century of Italian Engraving,' which is appended to the Italian 'Kugler.' He has since that time become popularly known by many disquisitions on subjects current in the Art-world, and especially by the Handbook to the Fine-Art Collections of the International Exhibition, of four years since. The volume now before us comprises a selection of papers contributed to the *Saturday Review* and other less popular publications. As these papers undoubtedly exhibit earnestness, sound knowledge of the theory of Art, and severe æsthetic taste, their author has done well in putting them into an independent and concrete form, and, better still, by bestowing so much of conscientious care in revision as was needed to take off what may be called the "burr" of their original mintage, reducing, by the same means, some of the effects of that heat which seems inevitable to rapid production, when the coin is intended for immediate service. The aim of this revision—which has been effected in some cases almost to the extent of reconstruction—has principally been, says Mr. Palgrave, to exclude matters of temporary interest, and to soften down those asperities of censure, a bias towards which is one of the most frequently besetting sins of anonymous literature. We think this bias need be less powerful than men suppose; there is much, as we shall show, to be said on the other side, which is independent of the critic's temperament, and beyond his control when treating of pictures and other works of Art. Undoubtedly, also, the Art-critic has to deal rudely, as it may be, with much work that is merely "made to sell" by persons who, whatever their reputations and professional positions, are actually tradesmen engaged in the manufacture of "pot-boilers," not artists at all, nor worthy to be treated as such. Hence the "distinguished painter," the "modern Hogarth," or "Raphael,"—such are favourite phrases for those who catch the fancy of the hour,—is mostly at feud with the too candid critic.

The writer seeks—and, we are bound to say, performs his purpose—to illustrate the truths of Art by examples taken chiefly from the works of contemporaries. The task is too often ungracious; usually an ungrateful and painful one. Every Art-critic feels this, probably with more intensity because, from the very nature and limits of the field of his duty, he is debarred from employing those qualifying and generalizing means of expression which are open to the choice of the strictly literary critic who has, when dealing with books that have not occupied, as it may be, so large a portion of an author's life as a picture fills in the career of a painter, to deal in a few curt sentences with that which could, if otherwise produced, be treated without those apparently violent contrasts of light and shade in criticism. Hence

Art-criticism is generally Rembrandtish in its effects; for who, unless the subject were of extraordinary interest, would dream of reading, say, two or three of our columns which might be devoted to a single painting or statue? Hence the exercise of criticism of this sort demands consideration for the writer, no less than for the artist whose work is under consideration. There is the great advantage in studying revised opinions, such as this volume contains, that their author has not been held by a few lines of type, and can give to his expressions all that care and well-balanced phrases render.

LANDSCAPE ARTISTS AND THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THERE is loud complaint among the landscape-painters with regard to their position in the Royal Academy, and the manner in which, too frequently, the higher-class pictures of their order, especially those by the younger men, are dealt with by the managers.

As respects the former of these matters, when it is said that the academic body of forty-two artists, the R.A.s proper, comprises not more than three (even if we include Mr. Stanfield) who practise painting in landscape,—and there is but one Associate, Mr. T. S. Cooper, who has any pretensions to that title, although he is essentially an animal-painter,—it will be evident that there is not only reason in the reclamations to which we refer, but small chance of an immediate remedy from the hands of a society which comprises so large a proportion of men whose interests lead them to prefer figure-painting to that sister branch of Art in which this country is generally believed to be pre-eminent. It really appears as if the honour that was won for the Academy by Turner, Constable, and others of the last generation, has but small chance of being sustained in future. Notwithstanding the recent unprecedented opportunity for supplying the deficiency in question, by the election of one or more of the new Associates from among the landscapists, no advantage has been taken of the opening; but the former disparity between the two developments of Art has been increased by the choice of four figure-painters. So marked is the preference given by the dominant figure-painters to their brethren that it is alleged, with undeniable truth, that since the election of Mr. Creswick as an Associate, in 1842,—that is, twenty-four years ago (after which he waited nine years for the full honour he worthily holds),—but one artist in landscape, if Mr. E. W. Cooke can strictly be called such, has been admitted within the ranks of the body.

Our friends and correspondents among the thus neglected branch of the profession allege that it has become the rule, with very few exceptions, to make landscape give way to figure, as if it was so inferior a branch of the art that any figure-picture had a prior claim to a good place. Those who can recollect the landscapes at the late Exhibitions of the Academy must know that this is the fact. Is this from that want of space which the President, in his late speech, alleged to be the chief reason for that enmity which he admitted to exist with regard to the institution? Does it not rather mean that, "when we have allotted space to the figure-subjects, then we will see what can be done with the landscapes?" The great body of landscapists in England have long felt that the Academy can no longer pretend to represent their art, and that, were it not for the outlet which the Water-Colour Societies have afforded our landscape-painters, our best men of that class would have found it a hard matter to gain any standing in their profession. Perhaps the public is not aware that there are only five members out of the sixty R.A.s and A.R.A.s who practise this art.

With regard to the treatment vouchsafed to the professors of landscape art by the Academicians, our correspondents say that Mr. Linnell, years ago, offered himself for election, but, failing year after year to get that honour which is justly his due, withdrew his name, and is content to rest on his own laurels. It is true, we believe, that the

famous picture by this artist, 'The Gravel Pit,' which is known as one of the prime modern honours of the English school, was hung near the ceiling in one of the outer rooms, and, consequently, was returned unsold from the Exhibition. Not many years afterwards he sold this work for 1,000 guineas. One of Mulready's early pictures—a landscape, now in the national collection—was returned to him, although of a small size, as not worthy of a place among the many hundreds of now-forgotten figure pictures which were then held most worthy, and shared the wall-space with no one knows how many portraits which are equally waste.

MR. MACCALLUM'S PICTURES.

At the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, may be found a series of landscapes, by Mr. A. Maccallum, which present a problem to the critic. It is wonderful how well, or rather how effective, they look from a distance and at a first glance; also, how rapidly that impression subsides from the mind of one who concentrates attention on their intellectual and technical values, and remains on the spot where they first caught his eye. In a very few minutes, even, the brilliant aspect of the canvases, their lighting and colouring, become painful. Why these qualities of landscape-painting so soon shock the sense dawns on the mind of the observer as he looks and proves, although such proof is not needed, that mere brilliancy and effectiveness, potent lighting and high colouring—notwithstanding that they may have at least the appearance of the most elaborate finish to aid in charming the student—are naught without that art which appeals to the mind, and is beyond and deeper than the eye. In this sense, as in all others, it appears that the critic "does not live by bread alone." What one misses is the heart of the painter; this is more to be deplored than even his lack of Art. Take *Lago Maggiore* (No. 6). There is the place, probably, just as we might see it in a mirror, but nothing more. Not instinct with human insight, it seems painted to no purpose but to mock; it has the effectiveness, but not the soundness, of a photograph,—some of the splendour of Nature, but not her mystery or her sweetness. The result of such a distant examination is the same from all the pictures, be it the *Rome, from Monte Mario*, (5)—evening glowing through the mist of river lowlands,—*Monte Rosa* (7), *The Margen See* (8),—where, like a cliff, the great glacier stands, with its feet in the water, which is at once its own destruction and debris, and is swept by clouds and overlooked by mighty changeless mountain tops,—*The Vanguard of the Forest*, (10)—oaks in bland English daylight,—or the beautiful dawn over *The Gorge aux Loups at Fontaine-bleau* (11).

How by these pictures one is impressed with an idea of deceit in Art is not at first forced upon the mind by knowledge that, if their pretensions to literal fidelity and extreme elaboration were honestly supported, here is the work of two long lives on thirty-five great canvases representing many different parts of the world, which are, however, the productions of one man who is yet in the prime of life, and probably not all he has done. This thought comes afterwards. The dominant idea of the student is their strange vacuity as works of art, so that, beyond the pretence of reflecting Nature,—which a looking-glass will do better,—there is not a trace of imagination in them, or of that mysterious pathetic feeling which allies Art with harmony, "and overtakes far thought with music that it makes,"—naught but lifeless, heartless glitter on a shallow mental pool. One finds so little here that it soon becomes doubtful if the painter comprehends Art at all, and is not really doing his best at copying what he sees but does not feel. Here is Dennerism, not only without the vulgarity of Denner, but also without his merely mechanical fidelity; here is what Mr. John Brett paints, without the intense prose of that able exccutant, but, at the same time, without that indomitable, uncompromising love, that unspeakable fidelity and super-delicacy of painting, which—whatever be his themes, 'Glacier of Rosenlani' or 'Calf gambolling in a Meadow'—make us respect and be grateful to him, and almost glorifies

the commonest matters. Mr. Brett is not a poet in the ordinary sense of the term, but an admirable prose-painter, who often produces, simply because he is loyal, that which is profoundly pathetic, and therefore poetical. Mr. Maccallum, on the other hand, is capable of making pictures of a sort which captivate the shallow by means of their shallowness, and of putting his material on the canvas with a dexterity of which Mr. Brett is perfectly innocent.

If we move from our standing-place at a distance from any one of these pictures to a point that is near enough to admit an examination of its handling and details, the whole of the problem as to their nature is resolved, an explanation of the secret of their number as the work of one man is obtained, and the mystery of their antipathetic character is unveiled. Their apparent elaboration is a sham: all has been sacrificed to brilliancy. Even a mirror would mechanically reflect truly all the details of a view; but Mr. Maccallum, with the utmost pretence of fidelity, does not even draw the foreshortening of a leaf with delicacy, express the roundness of a tree-trunk in its contour, or with loyalty and solidity model a bough, a rock or an ice-cleft. *Lago Maggiore* (6) vanishes into mere paint cleverly employed so as to produce the appearance without the toil of finish; *Rome* (5) melts to a series of smears, not boldly and honestly employed, as in scene-painting, but craftily getting the look of the things depicted, without their substance, mossed foregrounds, boughs, trees, grass, rocks, water, clouds, buildings, animals are alike prettily done, in a manner which is very different from that of scene-painting, still more so from the luminous subtlety of Rembrandt, where five seeming dashes of brown and white depict a world.

OTTLEY'S SUPPLEMENT OF PAINTERS.

Mr. Ottley has written to confess his errors, to charge his publisher, and square accounts with his critic. We gave twenty-five names, including those of MM. Duverger, Signol, Rethel, F. Danby, E. B. Jones, S. Palmer, and Nesfield,—upon the propriety of including which in such a book there cannot be two opinions. As to Mr. Macclise's pictures of 'Alfred in the Danish Camp' and 'The Marriage of Strongbow,'—which Mr. Ottley, under correction, that they are not where he said they are, declares, "if they are not already in the Royal Gallery, Westminster, everybody knows that they are intended to be placed there,"—are not even in existence! Moreover, the only Irish subject which Mr. Macclise was appointed to execute in the Royal Gallery was not 'The Marriage of Eva,' but 'Brian Boroihme overcoming the Danes at the Bridge of Clontarf': so says the Blue Book, May 31, 1861.

Mr. Ottley on Mr. Macclise is inexhaustible of error. Thus, the artist is said to have exhibited his first picture at the Academy in 1832. We, however, find him as painter of No. 961 in 1829, 'Malvolio affecting the Count,'—and exhibiting seven pictures in 1830, five in 1831. Mr. Ottley is silent about 'The Death of Nelson,' although that work has now been finished for some time, and was in hand three years ago. He tells us the 'Wellington and Blucher' is in the 'Peers' Gallery,' i.e. in a field for decoration which has no existence except in Mr. Ottley's imagination. This is a wonderful blunder. 'The Ordeal of the Touch' should be 'The Ordeal by Touch' (R.A., 1846). M. Leys's noteworthy and gigantic task at Antwerp can hardly be spoken of as "about to be." It is not only one of the most interesting facts in modern Art, and entirely omitted in this volume, but so little recent that the painter gave a full description of the series of works in question, in a pamphlet now before us, which is dated "Anvers, le 5 Juin, 1862."

As to Mr. Birket Foster's name, our author has made one of the most extraordinary messes upon record in stating his conclusions when the artist communicated that the name of his father was "Birket, and that of his mother Foster." What Mr. Foster wrote was, that he was the son of Myles Birket (Foster) and Ann Foster. According to his practice, if John, the son of John Thomas

and Ann Smith wrote to say that such was his parentage, Mr. Ottley would insist upon calling him "John-Thomas."

Can it be truly said that M. Ingres' 'La Source' represented "a young girl, in nude, bearing a picture (sic) of water on her shoulder"? Why are such prime works of M. Gérôme as the 'Phryne unveiled,' 'Death of Cæsar,' 'Cæsar Dead,' and 'The Gladiators,' omitted from the list of his labours? Mr. J. Pye is not the "son of an engraver of the same name." He is a member of the French Institute, although Mr. Ottley does not seem to know that fact. It is not "sufficient" to say of Mr. J. H. Robinson that he "has been elected an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy." The engraver of 'The Wolf and the Lamb,' and a host of other admirable works, demands honourable mention of the highest class, instead of three and a half cold lines in a book which comprises a hundred unknown headings, and devotes whole pages to unimportant artists such as we have before named.

We have already pointed out some of Mr. Ottley's omissions of worthy men; to these may be added, as the results of a second brief and cursory examination of the volume which is so recklessly allied to the worthy work of Stanley and Bryan, Madame H. Browne, MM. Laemlein, Chavet, Lambinet, Fichel, Laugé, Hébert, W. Davis, John Gibson, W. H. B. Davis, J. Brett, H. Gastineau, J. Archer, A. R. A., R. Carrick, H. Dawson, W. Delamotte, Parris, E. Lear, J. Graham Gilbert, H. S. Marks, G. Mason, H. Moore, A. Moore, J. Severn, F. Smallfield, H. J. White, J. Wolf, S. Solomon, W. Ward (engraver), E. Goodall, G. Dodgson, A. P. Newton, Plassan, Jules Breton, Eugène Fromentin, De Dreux, J. L. Hamon, C. Meryon, S. Haden, L. Knaus, A. Stevens, F. Willems, T. Couture, H. G. Hine, Israël, J. F. Hückert, Mdle. Lindgren, Exner, Sorensen, H. Hansen, R. Hills, J. B. Allen (engraver), J. C. Armytage, Jeavons, C. H. Jeans, T. O. Barlow, F. Bromley, Bertinot (French engraver), Henriquel-Dupont, Martinet, Laurens, Desmaisons, Leroux, Z. Prévost, A. Bellay, Petrak, C. M. F. Dieu, F. Forster, &c. Of incorrect and incomplete statements we may give the following in addition. W. Brockedon's birthday was the 13th of October; that of Mr. T. S. Cooper, the 26th of September. "Mr. Falco," D. Cox's early aide, was "Mr. Palser." Robert Cox, p. 40, should be "David Cox." Mr. Dobson is not named as A. R. A. Etty's 'Youth at Plough' should be 'Youth at the Prow.' C. Fielding's names should include that of Anthony, he was born in 1787, not 1788; he was not elected President of the Water-Colour Society "on the death of Cristall, but in 1832." "Christall," p. 67, should be "Cristall." The statement of C. Fielding's election is inconsistent with what appears under "Cristall," p. 41. "Thalabar" (p. 68) should be "Thalaba," "Vischer," twice on p. 23, should be "Visscher." Sir F. Grant is not named as Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. Mr. S. Hart does not "still retain" the Professorship of Painting in the Academy, although he is Librarian to that institution. The notice of Mr. Millais as an artist would be illiberal in any book, much more so it is in a Dictionary. 'The Battle' was not painted by Mulready, p. 122, although Mr. Sandby might have told Mr. Ottley so much. This artist did not paint 'The Cousin,' p. 122, in 1827, or at any other time. Our Correspondent's mistakes of this sort are infinite. Turner of Oxford died, not in 1840, but in 1862. Who is the "Stoddart" Mr. J. M. Wright is said to admire; another statement in the article on this artist, to which we will not give greater currency, is not true. Mr. E. M. Ward's portrait of O. Smith was not at the British Artists' Exhibition, but at that of the Royal Academy. Mr. Ottley still "believes" that Mr. Doo's engraving from 'The Raising of Lazarus' is in progress. Our author is sometimes jocular, or seems to be so; for of M. S. J. Rochard it is quaintly said, "he always did a little in picture dealing." This may be true, because he sold the so-called "Holbein" to the National Gallery, April, 1845, for 630*l.*, about half of which sum was offered to him on condition of his taking the precious work back

again. This "Holbein" has since disappeared from the National Gallery. Mr. Ottley's English is sometimes of startling character. The notice of Madame Soyer is a fine example of biggledly piggedly. We observe, however, nothing to surpass the following, about Mr. W. Evans, of Eton: "Of late years his time has been much broken by ill-health, arising from an accident in fracturing the upper jaw, and which induced some attacks of neuralgia, and also by attention to his duties at Eton."

June 20, 1866.

I regret to find that, in the letter you were kind enough to insert last week, I was guilty of a serious mistake in the case of Mr. Birket Foster, through a mis-reading of information with which that gentleman had obligingly furnished me. That eminent artist is the youngest son of Myles Birket Foster, his mother's maiden name being King; and therefore, as your reviewer implied, he ought to have appeared amongst the Fs, and not amongst the Bs. The article itself, however, is correct in every particular. I ought to apologize both to Mr. Foster and yourself for this very stupid blunder.

HENRY OTTLEY.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

At a meeting of the Royal Academy, held on Monday evening last, Baron Marochetti and Mr. Richmond were elected full Members. Mr. O'Neil had fourteen votes. On the question which related to the site at Burlington House, it was almost unanimously decided to decline the offer of the Government and to withhold further consideration of the subject of removal until after the expected debate in the House of Commons, which affects not only the future of the Academy, but that of Burlington House and the National Gallery. As soon as the plans of the proposed new buildings at Burlington House are ready, the debate in question will take place.

The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Art-Union Law has been published, together with the minutes of evidence on the subject, as given by Messrs. Bucknall, J. Pelham, jun., H. Cole, R. Redgrave, M. A. Hayes, G. Godwin, H. Waddington, W. Agnew, W. P. Frith, and Prof. Donaldson.

If Temple Bar is to be pulled down, as we hope may be the case, it will be a pity to destroy it. Why not re-erect it in Victoria Park, where architectural features are wanting? It has been proposed to place the memorial of blood on Kennington Common—we beg pardon—Kennington Park, where there are associations of like character. It is not worth keeping for its architecture; but as the last representative, however corrupt, of the ancient gates, it ought not to be sold for old materials; originally only chains and posts were placed on the site it occupies. There is not room for it at Kennington.

Fairfax House, at Putney, is about to be pulled down.

The obituary of this week announces the death, on the 8th inst., of William Bewick, son of the famous draughtsman and engraver on wood, a pupil of Haydon, whom many students remember as wearing a large mass of ringlets, and being of singularly handsome appearance in his way. He was the model for the head of Lazarus, in the picture by his master Haydon, who frequently mentioned him in the 'Diary,' vol. ii. p. 34. He frequently made his appearance at the British Institution when the Cartoons were there: see 'Diary,' vol. iii. pp. 151, 152. Mr. Bewick was seventy years of age at the time of his death.—Another artist has departed within the last few days, being Mr. John Graham Gilbert, R.S.A., who was born in Glasgow, in 1794, studied in the Trustees' Academy under John Graham, and, after a long stay in Italy, settled at home as a portrait-painter, in which branch of his profession he became well known. Three of his portraits are in the National Gallery of Scotland, Nos. 20, 22, 110.

We are glad to learn that steps have been taken for the preservation of the steeple of St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle. Mr. G. G. Scott has presented a report on the condition of the structure, in which

be recommended about 6,000*l.*

The building the east end removed, and that of thirty shap, said to have story of the in 1292. The side, at the

Messrs.

Friday and the property

Horace W.

Cupid point

Horace W.

(Ring),—J.

Duty, port-

105*l.*,—Ett

International

Reynolds,

and feather

Venice, 10

Adoration

Christ at t

mans, The

de Velde,

121*l.* (Ow

Venice, 12

115*l.* (E. S

scape, 105

two figure

table, 357

scape, wat

456*l.* (Ni

Lephorn,

the Virgin

Baptism

The Infan

(Board).

M.

MUSICAL

Goffin, Han

rest Three-

John. E. H

separ. Flac

only, at the

St. James's

PHILHAR

Haverley Squ

Eight o'clock

a minor

ina Eroica

Herr Jaell

at Lamborn

CAMPE

Under the

Wales, H.R.

Cambridge.

BENEDICT

GLAND M

WEDNESD

precisely.

near the Pic

and Reserv

the princip

Office, Picco

MR. JAM

CERT, and

to the Gene

INDIA, &

Little Ence

lock; Mr. S

Choir. Cor

tain, Me

Voloncello

Pianoforte

reformed

Volante, Vi

Pianoforte

Pine Comp

Conductor

residence

Institution

Street; at

St. Piccad

OPERA

a small

establish

'Oberon

as at the

whom ar

the stru

ally and

repertory

localist,

in which

than in

XUM

he recommends repairs, to cost, with other works, about 6,000*l*.

The buildings which obstructed the view of the east end of Carlisle Cathedral have now been removed. In the course of works to this end, and that of clearing the ground near the edifice, thirty shafts of stone were discovered, which are said to have belonged to the Early English clergy of the church that was greatly injured by fire in 1292. The shafts are supposed to have been put aside, at that period, for future use.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold, on Friday and Saturday last, the following pictures, the property of the late Mr. H. Farrer: Hogarth, Horace Walpole, in a landscape, near a sun-dial, Cupid pointing to the hour of ten, the age of Horace Walpole at the time he was painted, 213*l*. (Ring).—J. W. Glass, The Last Return from Duty, portrait of the Duke of Wellington, engraved, 106*l*.—Etty, Hylas carried away by the Nymphs, International Exhibition, 283*l*. (Archdale).—Reynolds, Lady Betty Foster, white dress, hat and feathers, 183*l*. (Pearce).—Canaletti, View of Venice, 106*l*. (Dyer).—Margharita Van Eyck, Adoration of the Magi, four subjects of the life of Christ at the sides, 127*l*. (Lewis Loyd).—Wouvermans, The Sand Bank, 111*l*. (G. Smith).—A. Van der Velde, A Calm (Smith's Catalogue, No. 208), 121*l*. (Owen).—Canaletti, The Palazzo Grimani, Venice, 126*l*. (Anthony).—Van Musscher, Interior, 115*l*. (E. Smith).—N. Berghem, An Italian Landscape, 105*l*. (L. Loyd).—Jan Steen, An Interior, two figures seated, boy with a dog standing near a table, 357*l*. (Boord).—J. Ruysdael, Woody Landscape, water in foreground, figure, sheep and cattle, 46*l*. (Nieuwenhuys).—Lingelbach, The Port of Leghorn, 147*l*. (Owen).—Giotto, The Burial of the Virgin, 178*l*. (Ottley).—T. Della Vite, The Baptism of Christ, 225*l*. (Colnaghi).—Raphael, The Infant Christ, engraved by Mr. Doo, 430*l*. (Boord).

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—Lubeck, Wieniawski, Auer, Piatelli, Rief, Goffie, Hand, Paque, &c. TUESDAY NEXT, June 26, Half-past Three.—Quartet, D. major, Mendelssohn; Sonata, Piano, E flat, Op. 31, Beethoven; Double Quartet, E minor, Scher. Piano, Solo, Schubert, &c.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, at the usual places. Visitors giving their names can pay at St. James's Hall. Director, J. ELLIS, 15, Hanover Square.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hammer Square.—EIGHTH and LAST CONCERT, June 26, at Eight o'clock.—Programme: Symphony in G (Mozart); Concerto in A minor (Schumann); Overture, Wood-nymph (Bennett); Sinfonia Eroica (Beethoven); Jubilee Overture (Weber). Pianists, Herr Jaell. Vocalists, Mdle. Tietjens and Herr Gaus.—Tickets at Lamborn Cock & Co., 4, New Bond Street.

CAMPBELL CLARKE, Sec., St. Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Under the immediate Patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Cambridge.—MR. BENEDICT begs to announce his THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, at the St. James's Hall, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 27, to begin at Half-past One o'clock, precisely. The full Programme is now ready.—Orchestra Stalls, near the Piano, 10*l*. 6*d*. each, and the few remaining Sofa Stalls and Reserved Seats, may still be secured by early application at the principal Musicians' and Librarians'; Mr. Austin's Ticket Office, Piccadilly; and of Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester Square.

MR. JAMES LEA SUMMERS'S ANNUAL EVENING CONCERT, under Distinguished Patronage, in Aid of The Association for the General Welfare of the Blind, at St. James's Hall, WEDNESDAY, June 27, at Eight o'clock. Vocalists: Madame Parpa, Edla, Enquist, Miss Edith Wynne, and Madame Patey Wyck; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. J. G. Patey, and Mr. Joseph Heming's Choir. Conducted by Mr. Joseph Heming. Instrumentalists: Violin, Messrs. W. F. Carross and W. Watson; Violoncello, Mr. J. Zerbini; Violoncello, Mr. W. Aylward; Contra-basso, Mr. J. Reynolds; Piano-forte, Mr. James Lea Summers. On this occasion will be performed (for the first time in public), a Quintet for two Violins, Violoncello, and Contra-basso; and a Quartet for Piano-forte, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello, by James Lea Summers. Fine Compositions, awarded by the Society of British Musicians. Conductor, Signor Li Calzi.—Tickets, 10*l*. 6*d*. 3*d*. 2*d*. 1*d*. at his residence, 10, Great Marlborough Street; at the Depot of the Institution, 125 and 127, Euston Road, N.W.; and 310, Oxford Street; at the principal Musicians' and Librarians'; and Austin's Ticket Office, 2, Piccadilly.

OPERAS IN ITALIAN.—At this time of day there is small possibility of writing anything new on such established classics as 'Don Giovanni,' 'Il Flauto,' 'Oberon'; especially when these operas are given, as at Her Majesty's Theatre, by singers none of whom are strange to us. It is to be observed that the structure of Mr. Mapleson's company naturally and legitimately bears on the selection of his repertory. He has not one leading Italian female vocalist, and so naturally falls back on the music in which his artists are heard to more advantage than in the 'music of the South.' The part of

Rezia well fits the ample means of Mdle. Tietjens; that of *Pamina*, the less obtrusive, but not less valuable, graces of Madame Harriers Wippen. Mdle. de Murska has not improved; and if 'the town' should end by becoming weary of her dashing and feverish style, she may thank herself for it,—having failed to complete that which was incomplete. There is no excuse for vocalists having such natural means and facility as hers have been; if they refuse to work these out, there is only one sure result. Madame Trebelli-Bettini is the best songstress of the party; and though she has too few opportunities of being heard advantageously, she 'makes her mark,' as, for instance, in the part of Weber's *Patima*, 'created' (as the jargon runs) by that velvet-voiced *contralto*, Madame Vestris. Signor Mongini is making some way with his public; but whereas he is 'the organ,' Signor Gardoni is the artist, as his singing in 'Iphigenia' abundantly shows. We are looking forward with no ordinary interest to the production of 'Il Serraglio,' Mozart's best, or rather, it may be said, his only, comic opera. The management might do worse than adopt the arrangement of the stupid book, prepared, at M. Carvalho's instance, for the Théâtre Lyrique of Paris.

How charming is 'Fra Diavolo,' as compared with the 'Traviata' sickliness and the 'Martha' meagreness, and 'L'Africaine' with its coil and cumber, we never felt more emphatically than on the occasion of its present revival. The strength of this, so far as *dramatis persona* are concerned, lies with the gentlemen of the cast. Mdle. Lucca, it is true, apparently entrances the public as *Zerlina*. She looks pretty and sly and 'gushing,' the very figure for the peasant-maid of the southern inn. She acts, too, with all the confidence of high animal spirits, yet with a diminution of the exuberance she used to show, which could only be accepted as dramatic by witnesses having 'fast' propensities. In short, she respects herself and her part more than formerly, and must therefore receive due credit from those who enjoyed more sparingly than did her idolaters her 'nods and becks, and wreathed smiles.' But Mdle. Lucca does not sing so well as she did. The grace of youth is passing from her voice; it is not always in tune; the crisp accent demanded by M. Auber's music is wanting. But in the concerted pieces she is dragged down by Mdle. Morensi (the *Lady Koburg*), who looks elegant enough, but is as unsatisfactory a vocalist as has been heard. Why not have tried in the part, Mdle. Deconie, of whom—novice though she be—report speaks highly, or even Signora Biancolini? The honours of the representation belong to Signor Naudin, who sings his best, and neither looks nor acts his worst, in the part of *Fra Diavolo*.—to Signor Ronconi, whose fun, as the travelling *Milord Bull*, seems imperishable, and who, by adroit or instinctive management, makes us forget as completely as he did (*how many years ago?*) the limited quality of his voice and certain of its habits,—to Signor Neri-Baraldi, a steady, if not a very interesting *Lorenzo* (when was our walking lover interesting?)—and to Signori Tagliafico and Ciampi, the two bandits. The latter, if not as whimsical as was poor M. Zelger (whose whimsicality was, by the way, in some sort physical), seconded Signor Tagliafico's by-play efficiently. As costume figures, a more precious pair of vagabonds could not be dreamed of or devised. In short, the opera must be said to go well; thanks, in no small part to the unparagoned brilliancy, lightness and sensitiveness of the orchestra, commanded to perfection by Mr. Costa; thanks, further, to good stage management—probable scenery; but thanks, most of all, to the inherent vivacity of the drama in music itself, which, as a complete whole, we rate more highly than M. Auber's 'La Muette,' and by the side of his 'Le Domino Noir.'—Of Mdle. Patti, in 'L'Etoile,' we shall speak another day.—Mdle. Artôt is to present herself in the faded, jaded, ungrateful part of 'La Traviata' this evening.

CONCERTS.—We must here group together a few memoranda on concerts. The tide of these is not yet slackening. The rival opera-houses have been coming into the field with entertainments of

the most showy quality, but at which no novelty could be by any reason expected. How the artists bear such pressure of over-work as has been of late imposed on them is a marvel. It is true that the number of private concerts—as existing entertainments, alike senseless, trite and costly—is not what it used to be. The 'serial' fashion is rather exhausting; but it is on the increase; and especially among those professors who desire to appeal to the world as composers. Not the least worthy of these is Mr. Walter Macfarren, who writes with a well-directed ambition, if not always with even excellence. This day week, at his last *Matinée*, were presented, among other interesting pieces, a second *Tarantella* (Lamborn Cock & Co.) and *L'Appassionata*, *Grand Duo* (Hutchings & Romer). The theme of the first is spirited and clever—new a pianoforte *Tarantella* can hardly be now-a-days; and in the best of its class there is always some liability to monotony in the regular beat of the left hand. Mr. Macfarren, on the whole, has wrought well. His attention may be called to a typographical omission, page 4, stave 2, where at the passage marked *con fuoco* a third bar seems wanting. 'L'Appassionata' is not misnomered; being a *molto allegro* movement, built on an agitated subject, well carried out. Its 'cut,' however, makes us ask whether it was originally conceived for four hands on the keyed instrument, or for an orchestra? And some effect might have been gained by a few notes of preparation (ever so few) before the subject was rushed into. The ear is taken un-awares. In any event, Mr. W. Macfarren will gain in credit by these new compositions.

On Monday morning that industrious professor, Herr Ganz, gave his concert, with a monster programme, including many of his own compositions.—In the evening the last *Popular Concert* but one was given, with Herr Wieniawski as principal violin; Mr. Halle at the piano; and, for singer, Miss Edith Wynne. This young lady's delicious rendering of Mr. A. S. Sullivan's *Shakespeare* song, 'Orpheus,' is one of the most charming things of the season. What a contrast to the namby-pamby ballads with which we have been too liberally dosed of late days!

We have not heard either Herr Auer or Herr Jaell to such advantage as at the last meeting of the *Musical Union*. Rarely has Beethoven's Trio in G been better played or better relished; and it is noted that the very delicacy and simplicity of the music are sure to betray want of tone or want of style. Herr Auer has a famous future before him if he continues to work. His violin *solo*, by M. Wieniawski, was given with great grace and purity. Besides these pieces Mozart's Stringed Quintet in G minor was played, and Schumann's Pianoforte Quintet.

The last concert of the *New Philharmonic Society* took place on Wednesday. Mr. T. F. Barnett was the pianist.—Besides the above, a monster concert has been given by Madame Rudersdorff,—a harp concert by that elegant artist, Mr. John Thomas,—and a concert by Mdle. Gayard Pacini.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Saturday, though late in the season, a serious effort was made to sustain the fortunes of this house, under Mr. Nation's management, by the production of a novelty, in the shape of an adaptation of Mr. Charles Dickens's very elaborate novel of 'Our Mutual Friend.' The task has been confided to Mr. Farnie, who has set to work in real earnest to extract a drama from the chapters of the book. In accomplishing this, he had first of all to select his materials, and very judiciously resolved to eliminate from his scenes the episode of the little doll-maker, which, good as it is, would only have interrupted the development of the main plot. Even with this reduction, the amount of material retained is inconveniently large, and could not be reduced within ordinary limits. 'The Golden Dustman' (such is the title of the new piece) extends to five parts, consisting of a Prologue and four acts, which occupy in performance the space of four hours and a half. In dramas of this nature it is the practice of adapters in general to sacrifice dialogue to the rapidity of action. Mr. Farnie has not done this, but has been rather lavish of words, and through them permitted cha-

racter to be more fully developed than usual. No doubt he will be counselled by purely theatrical critics to suppress much of this; but, notwithstanding that the roughs on Saturday showed some degree of impatience, we hesitate not to aver that more harm than good would, in this instance, result from the pruning process. Mr. Farnie's method has the advantage of making his story clear; and his drama is readily and easily understood. The Prologue sets before us the basis of the plot with singular neatness. Here we have the public-house by the water-side, kept by Rogue Riderhood, whose relations with Hexam are cleverly shown, and the supposed murder of John Harmon is enacted with a distinctness of delineation and purpose which places every detail of the transaction in its proper light. The scene, too, serves to introduce some of the leading characters, and fairly starts the consecutive drama which follows. With the drama proper commences our acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. Boffin (Mr. Barrett and Mrs. Bishop), and also Silas Wegg, the ballad-litterateur (Mr. Behmore). These parts are all excellently played, and the last in a manner so effective that Silas Wegg really becomes the most prominent of the *dramatis personæ*. The characters of Bradley Headstone (Mr. C. Warner) and Eugene Wrayburn (Mr. F. Barsby) are also carefully and efficiently supported, though the former, we think, would be much improved by a less violent tone. The Wilfer family are characteristically distinguished; and Miss Fanny Gwynne, as *Bella Wilfer*, brought out both the part and the situation into distinct relief. Lizzie Hexam was adequately represented by Miss Ada Dyas. The scene in which Silas Wegg turns round on his benefactor and discloses to him the discovery of the will was capitally managed; and the chase between the wooden-legged ruffian and the rather obese Boffin for the possession of the mysterious bottle which contains the real last will of the eccentric testator was abundantly amusing. The scene of the lock on the Thames—where Headstone overhears the wooing of Lizzie and Wrayburn, and afterwards throws the latter into the Thames, and is in turn dragged down by Riderhood (Mr. W. McIntire) into the water of the lock, where both perish miserably—is well set by the scenic artist, and powerfully acted by the representatives of the characters. Wrayburn, as in the novel, is saved by Lizzie Hexam in a boat—an incident which requires more preparation and explanation than the playwright has made room for. We must not omit to commend Mr. Swinbourne for his quiet manner in depicting John Harmon, whether as the sailor or the secretary, nor Mr. Barrett, for the very effective style in which he brought out every point of the part of Mr. Boffin. The situations in which these are engaged resemble too much, perhaps, those between Sir Thomas Clifford and Julia, in Knowles's 'Hunchback'; but Mr. Farnie has shown great judgment in avoiding the mystery, and, by making Boffin avow his intention beforehand, has made the subsequent scenes, much to the satisfaction of the audience, perfectly intelligible. Mrs. Poynter, too, as Mrs. Wilfer, acted the precise mother to the life, and conducted much to the success of the piece; and Mr. McIntire gave to Rogue Riderhood a rough and picturesque energy which was especially helpful in imparting an earnest reality both to his character and conduct. The motives of all parties are, perhaps, rather shadowy, and the different performers had to give distinct individuality to each; but they succeeded admirably in their attempts at realization. The prosperity of the new drama will be greatly due to their exertions. In strenuous effort all were alike, and equally deserving of praise.

LYCEUM.—A new piece, as the prelude to 'The Corsican Brothers,' has been produced here, under the title of 'Doctor Davy.' It is an adaptation by Mr. Francis Albery of 'Le Docteur Robin,' a little drama which M. Melesville expanded into his 'Sullivan,' and on which Mr. T. W. Robertson founded his 'David Garrick,' as acted by Mr. Sothern at the Haymarket last season. The drama of 'Doctor Davy' is comprised in one act; and, while it most distinctly portrays the relative cha-

acters of the citizen and the actor, supplies both with dialogue, in which the topics are well chosen and dramatically effective. The part is supported by Mr. Herman Vezin, and so well acted that his reputation will be much increased by the assumption. The points in the performance are three: one, where he tells a tale of a child on the roof of a house in pursuit of a flower, to the terror of her mother and the crowd in the street, in order to show that acting may exist without reference to the adjuncts of the stage; another, where he assumes the garb of a physician, and counsels the young lady on the state of her affections; and the third, where he feigns inebriety, in order to disgust her with himself, and induce her to accept the lover selected for her by her father. The delineation was masterly in each of its phases. We should not be surprised if this simple drama were to become more popular than the two more elaborate specimens founded upon the same theme.

STANDARD.—A new burlesque by Mr. Burnand, entitled 'Sappho; or, Look before you Leap,' has been introduced here to a London audience. It had been previously acted in the provinces. A special company has been provided for it, namely, Mr. Felix Rogers, Miss Jenny Willmore, Mr. Henry Haynes, and others. Mr. Rogers undertakes the part of the poetess, and caricatures it in a broad style, which provokes the loud laugh. The character, we believe, was expressly written for him, and is certainly skilfully embodied. Phœon is neatly realized by Miss Willmore. He is represented as being in debt, and receiving pecuniary assistance from Sappho, whom he promises to marry. But Cleonene (Miss Louise Laidlaw) has prior claims, and Sappho is forsaken. In vain she appeals for vengeance to Alceus (Miss Findland). She then follows her faithless lover to Leucadia, where his marriage with Cleonene is about to take place, but which she interrupts, exhibiting her jealousy and uttering her malediction in the styles of Medea and Deborah. The scenes from these dramas are outrageously parodied; and Mr. Rogers, writhing on the ground, exaggerates the burlesque to a fearful pitch of tragic extravagance. In the access of fury Sappho throws the statue of Apollo to the ground, whereupon the god himself appears, and dooms her to the fatal leap into the sea. The scenery is very beautiful. The dialogue is elegant, and the acting altogether of a superior kind.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Remonstrances and facts, showing the unsoundness of the 'royalty' system, by which singers and publishers thrive at the expense of those who write, and debar those who will not bend the knee to the Calf of Gold from fair hearing, have poured in since the hour when we conceived it a duty to take the question in hand. There has been in our time nothing more deadly for Music, nothing more painful to deal with, than this practice, because those who the most obsequiously and unblushingly lend themselves to it too often belong to those ranks of art and of society in which, if anywhere, honour should assert itself. If obligations of the kind can be allowed an instant's existence, where should they lie? On the side of the singer: who should pay for good music, adapted to his powers, rather than take pay for cramping paltry stuff into the ears of the public. Of course, those who cannot push, and will not, on principle, lend themselves to what is unsound, and thus discreditable, must go to the wall. There is many a ripe man of letters, on whose training time, fortune and conscientious labour have been spent, whose annual income is a pittance compared with the sums swept in, apart from their professional engagements, by those who condescend to travel through the land on such ballads as 'Polly's Offer,' 'The Cuckoo's Note' and 'I never would.' It is needless to point out that the above strictures are directed against a practice, and not this or the other person. We cannot believe that any real artist, who may have fallen into the fashion out of inadvertence, or by lending too easy an ear to the flatteries to which public favourites are so perilously exposed, could, if he thought twice of so simple a subject, continue in a course of injustice which is so discouragingly injurious to those who, to

speak temperately, have claims on consideration and competence at least equal to his own. We shall keep the subject in the view of authors, composers, singers and publishers;—aware the while that no abuse at once specious, to some profitable, and deeply rooted, is not to be abolished or diminished without patient and reiterated efforts.

"Having occasionally," writes a Correspondent, "heard discussions on the proper intervals to be set down musically to represent the cuckoo's note, and having had this spring good opportunities for observing the facts, perhaps you will permit me to recount them. In April I heard repeatedly the interval of a minor third, G flat and E flat. In the latter part of May, in the same locality, I heard on several successive days the interval of a major second, G flat and A flat; and this month on several occasions I have heard the major third, F sharp and D. I should be glad to know if any of your readers have observed other intervals than the above-mentioned from the cuckoo. While writing, allow me to ask some of your musical correspondents to explain how it is that the cuckoo detects no discords in the chorus of many various kinds of singing birds that may be heard warbling together in some localities. I think it must be admitted as a fact, that the various birds are piping their melodies in many different and unrelated 'keys,' as well as in different 'times.' With the human voice, or with musical instruments, a chorus so arranged would be all discord. How is it then is no unpleasant effect with the 'music of the grove'? Perhaps it is rather a question of acoustical science than of musical theory; but it may be interesting to others besides— J. B."

We have to acknowledge many German papers, musical and unmusical, kindly forwarded to us, from which to begathered that Herr Abert's opera, 'Astorga,' produced at Stuttgart, has been really successful, and not one of those cold transactions to which almost a frank failure is preferable—"a success of esteem." How far it will travel through the storm which may be said to have broken out in dis-united Germany, who can presume to foresee! A distinct recollection of the score satisfies us that 'Astorga' will add credit to the reputation of the composer of the 'Columbus' Symphony. Increased popularity, and with it fluency of composition, might add to his great known resources that quickness and lightness of fancy which are indispensable to a writer of the first class. It cannot be too often told, and told again, that by scrutiny and exercise the gift of melody (otherwise the gift of musical first imagination) may be strengthened and widened. It would be pleasant to find this old truth illustrated by a new German composer, singularly clear of those shameless vagaries which discreditably distinguish the "Anabaptists" and iconoclasts of the so-called new school. We are happy in the hope that this is perishing of its own absurdity. Meanwhile, we are glad to think that a prophet is not always without honour in his own country. Herr Abert's work, which, we read, had been carefully prepared, and was as well presented as the ways and means of the Stuttgart opera-house permit, was most cordially received;—so was its maker, who was justly greeted on the morrow of its success with a Court appointment.

Mendelssohn's Chorus to 'Antigone,' in conjunction with the translated and acted drama, have reappeared at the opera-house of Berlin, and it is said have there produced more than their first effect. Who can wonder? It may be that the cynical and critical folk of the Prussian capital will some day come to a compelled, if not to a willing, admiration of their townsman, the last and not the least of the great German composers.

There is to be a Rameau Festival at Dijon on the 1st and 2nd of next month.

Good things are said in the *Gazette Musicale* of some new chamber compositions by M. Adolphe Blanc.

On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keen completed their engagement at the Princess's Theatre. During its continuance Mr. Keen has performed *Wolsey*, *Louis the Eleventh*, *Shylock*, *Hamlet*, and *Mr. Oakley*. The theatre will be closed until the 2nd of July, when a new play by Mr. Watts

N° 2017

Phillips, of performed. It is a combination of Français, for the Signor Rance with the noticed, it making s all their so largely

In the produce one can at all! out a o dame A nym); a music by des Fan act oper what doe imitation Offenbac as perha ments of the impo where, i hardly l threat o —the g Mlle. I

The S newspaper the 10th make a crushed though had onl for in the world in for in the egg sta assigne basis is told Co shell, a either sufficient and be cannot forth for that th ing and caused egg to if we r egg, so end of the eggs down tents, the sh and th just as witho —the creati allow chick be im the ce dition end. secret of saw not g let y word This magi tainl state

Phillips, called 'The Huguenot Captain' will be performed.

It is curious that the other evening at the celebration of Corneille's anniversary at the Théâtre Français, a main feature should have been a performance of a portion of 'Le Cid' in Italian, by Signor Rossi's company. Taking this in conjunction with the fact of the Shakespeare passion recently noticed, it would seem as if our neighbours were making some advance in the liberality which, with all their wit and shrewdness, has been hitherto so largely wanting to their letters and arts.

In the summer season the Parisian theatres produce all manner of works, from which no one can expect any result. Why then give them at all? Thus, the Théâtre Lyrique has brought out a one-act operetta, 'Le Sorcier,' by Madame Anais Marcelli (this professedly a pseudonym); a second, 'Les Dragées de Suzette,' the music by M. Hector Salomon; and the Théâtre des Fantaiesies Parisiennes has given another one-act opera, 'Bettina,' by M. Léonce Cohen. To what does all this lead?—to a dangerous and weak imitation of the nonsense and frivolity of Herr Offenbach: to nothing better nor beyond. And, as perhaps may be implied from the announcements of the grand musical theatre of France, the impoverishment of the staff of artists everywhere, no matter what their occupation, could hardly be more clearly illustrated than by the threat of the revival there of Gluck's 'Alceste,'—the grand Greek heroine to be presented by Mlle. Battu!

MISCELLANEA

The Solution of the Egg Problem.—If the *Times* newspaper, when it stated, in its leading article of the 10th of May last, "It is really impossible to make an egg stand on its end; so Columbus crushed in the impossible basis, and made it stand, though with some damage to the refractory shell," had only added, "as the egg has been cast forth from the mother-bird," then its eloquent writer would have stated a simple and provable fact, for in that case it is really impossible to make an egg stand upon its end; but not for the reason assigned in the *Times* newspaper, viz, that the basis is an impossible one, unless we do as we are told Columbus did, namely, crush in the refractory shell, and so make it stand:—the truth being, that either end of the egg-shell furnishes a completely sufficient basis for the egg itself to be poised upon and be made to stand. The reason why the egg cannot be made to stand on its end when it comes forth from the hen, unless manipulated upon, is, that the divine arrangement for the future hatching and giving due shape to the young chick has caused the centre of gravity of the contents of the egg to lie, not at either end, but at one side; but if we remove the centre of gravity, by shaking the egg, so that the contents will follow it to either end of the shell, then, by the laws of gravity, the egg will stand upon either point. To effect the downward course of the heaviest parts of the contents, to the narrow as well as the broad end of the shell, only requires a little skill and patience, and then the egg will stand upon the narrow basis just as firmly as upon the broad end, and that, too, without doing any damage to the refractory shell:—the fact being the shell has nothing to do in creating the difficulty. If, however, the egg is allowed to be under the hen, so that the young chick is actually formed, then, and in that case, it will be impossible, by any process of shaking, to alter the centre of gravity, and such an egg, in such a condition as that, can never be made to stand upon its end. Permit me now to let your readers into a little secret, whenever they come across a certain class of savants who meet you with incredulity, and will not give you so much as a hearing. In that case, let your readers do as I did: use the talismanic words, "I shall wager you one hundred pounds." This *argumentum ad crumenam* produces a most magical effect. I have always found it so, and certainly did in the present instance; for when I stated, "I am ready to wager one hundred pounds

that it is not impossible to make an egg stand upon its end without breaking in the refractory shell," my opponents became mute, and I felt justified, seeing they would not, in the first instance, so much as give me an opportunity of explaining how the thing was done, to amuse myself at their expense, which I did as follows:—I first produced a fresh egg, the contents of which I had previously caused to flow to the broad end of the shell, and I said, "Now, gentlemen, there is an egg; at my command it shall obey any person present, and the laws of its nature will allow it to stand on its end: while here is another egg (which I was aware had the chick well formed within it), that at my command will, from the laws of its nature, allow none amongst us to make it stand, unless we crush in the shell." They all seemed a good deal amazed at the result, seeing that none of them were aware of the cause, seeing both the eggs manifested the truth of my language, inasmuch as one egg would and did stand upon its end, and do as it was bid; but nothing would make the other do so short of breaking in its shell. Your readers, however, will find in the above narrative the true explanation and full solution of the egg problem. In conclusion, permit me to assure, through your widely-circulated columns, our numerous midland journals, who have paragraphs headed, "The Vicar of Leamington on Eggs," it would be more correct to say, "The *Times* Newspaper upon Eggs"; for on the present occasion the eloquent writer in that journal, when he sat upon eggs, only added the problem; and in future, when some indignant political reader of its pages will occupy himself by pointing out its various contradictions, by only allowing a few weeks to intervene in its publication, we may hope he will let go his useless anger, and be so good as to keep his temper with our leading journal, which, in fact, notwithstanding its mistakes,—which are neither few nor far between,—is for all that an honour and credit to our country, and apologize for it to puzzled foreigners, by good humouredly suggesting, concerning its self-evident contradictions,—"Oh, it is only the *Times* newspaper balancing eggs!"

JOHN CRAIG, Vicar of Leamington.

Golden Hair.—In reading Bishop Jeremy Taylor's 'Sermon on the Marriage Ring,' I met with this passage, which shows how fashions repeat themselves: "Menander, in the comedy, brings in a man turning his wife from his house because she stain'd her hair yellow, which was then the beauty."

Niv δ' ἴπρ' ἀν' οἶκον τῶνδ' τὴν γυναικα γὰρ τὴν σάβρον' οὐ δὲ τὰς τριχὰς ξανθὰς ποιεῖν.
A wise woman should not paint." My mother, an old lady of seventy, tells me that an old French lady, whom she knew in France some fifty years ago, used to laugh, and say, "Just imagine that I used to be so foolish as to wear a light flaxen wig." She was a very decided brunette; and she said that blondes were dark wigs. This was in the days of the First Empire. A. S. P.

The Mole.—I am glad that you have said a word in favour of my neighbour,

The moldwarp in pleasant meads that breeds.

He is a great friend to the farmer, and none but very foolish ones ever kill him under common circumstances. But there are places where he is a public enemy, and, as such, is fitly adjudged to death without mercy.

Salus populi suprema lex

(forgive a farmer for airing his little Latin) is the law that governs moldwarps as well as monarchs. The ordinary grounds on which his persecution is justified are arrant nonsense. He is not a vegetable feeder, as any one might know who would have the curiosity to open his mouth; and he never roots up the growing corn in spring-time, except when he is after grubs, snails, wire-worms, and other evil-guised miscreants. If he did not poke his nose among the corn-roots in April, there would often be few ears in harvest. One great evil that the mole does, which goes far in many places to counterbalance all his good works, is, that he runs his burrows beneath shallow under-

drains, and lets the tiles drop down, thus stopping the course of the water. Thousands of acres of "soughing" have been injured, past remedy, by this unfortunate habit. But the crowning sin of the mole is, that where the land is low we are in perpetual danger of a deluge from his piercing holes in the drain-banks. This danger is so great and ever-present that it would be madness not to extirpate the creatures in those places where the waters in drains, or rivers, are above the level of the lands around. This is especially necessary when the banks are made of sand or earth of loose texture. More than one accident of very serious nature has happened under my own eyes from

the water having got

Some mole-hole runs where we expected not.

On reading over my letter preparatory to affixing a signature to the same, I find I have used the word "soughing" to signify under-drains. *Sough* is the old Lincolnshire and Yorkshire word to signify an underground channel for water. Can you tell me why writers on agriculture have determined to scout it, and introduce an awkward double word like under-drain, which, after all, does not make its meaning so clear as the provincial term? I do not know whether it is to be found in any dictionary; but I do know that, if one persists in using it in conversation, one is thought to be much wanting in that elegant diction which the agricultural periodicals cultivate, but specimens of whose highest excellence are only to be found in the advertising pamphlets of agricultural implement-makers and manure-merchants.

A LINCOLNSHIRE FARMER.

Saxon Charters.—Could not Mr. Thorpe's edition of the Topographical Charters be made subservient to a better identification of the places mentioned in Kemble's Codex Dipl. *Evi Sax.* than is contained in the Index to that work? This, too, would be effecting a part of that which Dr. Hyde Clarke recently expressed a wish for in your columns. I think I have identified a few places in Kemble's volumes which he had not, and would willingly contribute a list of them to any one who wished to have it. E. G.

Wells Cathedral.—National monuments are the very best commentaries upon national history which a people can leave behind them. This thought is suggested by an investigation into the historical meaning of one of the most complete and most valuable historical monuments, if not the most complete and valuable now extant in the country—the west front of Wells Cathedral. No one can stand before that sculptured page of biblical, ecclesiastical and political history, with its "glorious company of the apostles," its "noble army of martyrs," its kings, princes, bishops, abbots, knights, and scriptural representations, without perceiving at once that it is a triumph of Art. But the admiration we feel for it as an artistic and devotional work becomes deeper and more lasting, and its innate value is increased, when we examine for a moment the lesson it teaches. It was not decorated with that crowd of six hundred figures for the mere sake of decoration alone; there is a deeper meaning in it still: it was an expression of the pent-up feelings of the whole country just as it existed at that time; it was the last protest of a race which had been glorious in its day, but which was retiring, sadly, before a more powerful and dominant race. Let us appeal to history. The spirit of the Saxons was not extinguished at the fatal battle of Hastings. An alien race settled in the country, of a different blood, different language, and different life, and prepared by every means in its power to exterminate all trace of Saxon habit, speech, and, if possible, of the Saxons themselves. For two centuries the struggle was maintained; no longer on the field of battle, but in every corner of the land,—in the cottage, in the hall, at the tournament, and in the church,—a fierce struggle between two races, neither of which was destined to be completely victorious. But as regards the manners, offices and domination of the kingdom, the struggle was almost abandoned by the Saxons at the end of those two centuries: the Normans absorbed everything,—speech, laws, lands and dignities. As late as 1145, William of Malmesbury tells us that, "England has become the

residence of foreigners and the property of strangers; at the present time there is no Englishman either earl, bishop or abbot; strangers all, they pray upon the vitals of England; nor is there any hope of a termination of this misery." Things went on thus to the beginning of the thirteenth century, when a ray of hope was infused into the Saxon mind by the elevation of Jocelyn Trotman, an Anglo-Saxon and native of Wells, to the bishopric of that place. This was a signal for a revival of Saxon glory. The new bishop determined upon rebuilding the church, and availing himself of the opportunity of leaving behind him a monument to the memory of his forefathers which should outlive even Norman pride. The church was almost wholly rebuilt, and the west front, it was determined, should be a splendid mausoleum to the departed glory of the Saxons, and a protest boldly outspoken against Norman arrogance and Norman tyranny in the very face of the Normans themselves. The whole mass of decorations, the greater part of which is still complete, is arranged on a perfect plan. They may be taken laterally from left to right, and in this way there are nine rows from the basement to the summit; or they may be taken vertically, in columns from the bottom to the top, when we shall find that, taken thus, the columns of figures on the left hand or northern side are all temporal, and those on the right hand or southern side are all spiritual, in their character. The point or apex of the building contained only three niches, in which stood our Saviour, having on one side the Virgin, and on the other John the Baptist: iconoclasm has removed them. In the second row beneath are the twelve apostles. In the third the hierarchy of heaven, fifteen angels. From this point the rows run across the whole surface of the front. The fourth contains an allegorical representation of the Resurrection, in ninety-two pieces of sculpture, and 150 statues. The fifth and sixth rows consist of 126 niches, filled with kings, queens, princes, abbots, bishops, priests, martyrs, nobles who were noted for their piety, learning and charity. In the seventh are forty-eight illustrations from the Old and New Testaments. In the eighth are thirty-two pieces of sculpture, containing descents of angels. In the ninth are sixty-two niches, nearly all of which are vacant; they were supposed to contain the earliest missionaries of Christianity in the kingdom—the founders and supporters of the British, not the Augustinian Church. In all this mass of sculpture there is not one Norman or Plantagenet figure; but we may find them in a series of columns in a sheltered, secluded position behind the north-western tower. The west front was the Olympus of the Saxons, and there is scarcely a name preserved to us in the written history of that dynasty whose figure is not to be found there. They were willing to recognize Norman and Plantagenet benefactors; but they stowed them away behind, out of Saxon company, and there stands the work, after six centuries, a petrified confirmation of a great historical truth. It was the achievement of a bold people, who were not to be extinguished, and who have never yet been extinguished. We are a mixed people; but the flight of centuries has not yet driven the Saxon spirit out of us. Other type-races have died out: the Greek and the Roman are gone. An Italian of to-day is no more to be compared with his heroic ancestors than a modern Greek fig-merchant can be compared with Jupiter. But we are still Saxons,—the same restless, intractable race, manifesting the same extraordinary readiness to lay hold upon other men's territory, and the same reluctance to relinquish our hold, as did that band of stalwart barbarian pirates first mentioned by Ptolemy as the "Saxons" who, in the second century, lived on a piece of marshy land, near the mouth of the Elbe—a people with scarcely a dry footing in the world. But we must not lose sight of the lesson which this magnificent specimen of monumental history teaches us. It is a confirmation of six centuries of Saxon annals, and a lasting trophy of Saxon independence.

O'DELL TRAVERS HILL.
Kildare Terrace.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. W. S.—G. D.—C. A. A.—L.—H. S.—J. S. S.—S. P.—A. M.—J. W. G.—received.

This day, in 1 vol. post 8vo. at all the Libraries and at all Booksellers', price 16s. with Map and Appendices of Routes and Expenses,

TRAVELLING IN SPAIN.

BY
HENRY BLACKBURN.

"Its artistic appearance is a credit to the publishers as well as to the author. The pictures are of the best, and so is the text, which gives a very clear and practical account of Spanish travel that is unaffectedly lively, and full of shrewd and accurate notes upon Spanish character."—*Examiner*.

"This pleasant volume admirably fulfils its author's design, which was 'to record, simply and easily, the observations of ordinary English travellers visiting the principal cities of Spain.' The travellers whose adventures are here recorded were, however, something more than ordinary observers. Some artists being of the party, have given graceful evidence of their observations in some spirited sketches of Spanish scenes and Spanish life. There are no less than nineteen of these illustrations, some by John Phillip, R.A.; and the ornaments at the beginning and close of each chapter are fac-similes of embroideries brought from Granada. The whole volume, in its getting up and appearance, is most attractive; and the descriptions of Spanish men and women are singularly interesting, because evidently faithful and natural. At the end there is an appendix of routes, &c., corrected to 1866, which will be invaluable to all intending travellers in Spain."—*Sun*.

"The volume is graced by many spirited and characteristic illustrations."—*Athenæum*.

"A charming volume, in which beauty and usefulness are admirably combined."—*Press*.

"Mr. Blackburn writes well, and his description of Madrid is very good."—*Courier Circular*.

"A lively and interesting sketch of a journey through Spain."—*Builder*.

"Not only to be admired, but read."—*Illustrated London News*.

"We recommend it with confidence."—*Sunday Gazette*.

"Very useful as well as entertaining."—*Observer*.

"Mr. Blackburn kept a diary, the scraps of which are amusing enough."—*Reader*.

"Extremely readable, presenting a lively, if a superficial, view of Spain as it is."—*London Review*.

"A most amusing book, profusely illustrated."—*John Bull*.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON,
Milton House, Ludgate-hill.

NOTICE.—The Third Edition is ready to-day.

TOILERS OF THE SEA.

BY
VICTOR HUGO,
AUTHOR OF 'LES MISÉRABLES.'
3 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

"A free, spirited translation of a noble book. It is difficult to dissent from those who fancy they discover in the author's three volumes a romance, an epic poem, and a drama of real life. There is also in the volumes a charming idyl, full of grace, sweetness, and simplicity. If there be any one who can rise from the perusal of the book without feeling not only deeply moved, but also enlightened, chastened, and for at least the moment, improved, 'let no such man be trusted.'"*Illustrated London News*.

"A fisherman encounters all the fury, and caprice, and treachery of outer nature in order to win a woman whom, on his return, he finds to have unconsciously, but irrevocably, lost her heart to another. But this plainest of stories is worked into genuine tragedy by an exercise of poetic power which, at least in some portions of its display, has very rarely been surpassed in literature."—*Saturday Review*.

"As an idyl of homely love and simple heroism, we know nothing save parts of 'Enoch Arden' that can compare with the touching sweetness of the closing scenes of the book."—*Athenæum*.

"Here we leave this remarkable book, only once more expressing our gratitude to the author, and our sense of the rich poetic beauty and the sustaining and glowing eloquence by which his work is pervaded."—*Patriot*.

"Gilliat took, as we have seen, his own course: he loved as we fancy few mortals love; and love of this nature means, not the compassing its own enjoyment, but realizing the exquisite delight of giving happiness to the object of the love. So the curtain falls on the tragical picture. Dérouche fades off, sunny and happy, never suspecting what a wealth of love had been given to her; and Gilliat, with the secret bound and clasped in his own bosom, retires to misery and solitude; and we are left in doubt as to whether any consciousness possessed him as he sat upon the rock, while up came, and gradually over him rolled the ocean, till feeling was as nothing but the sea. Mr. Hugo is a master of tragedy; but he has never wrought to such condensation and compression the tragic element, whether we regard it in the terror that whispers, the foe that wrestles, or the fatal necessity that overcomes, as in this daring and magnificent production of his genius."—*Eclectic Review*.

New Novels. Now ready.

THE STORY OF KENNETT. By Bayard Taylor. 2 vols. 16s.

A CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE. By Mrs. Duffus Hardy. 2 vols. 16s.

MATINS and MUTTON'S. By Cuthbert Bede. 2 vols. 16s.

THE WHITE FAVOUR. By Henry Holl. 3 vols. 24s. (See page 819.)

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON,
Milton House, Ludgate-hill.

THE FAMILY HERALD:

A DOMESTIC MAGAZINE

OF
Useful Information and Amusement.

VOLUME TWENTY-THREE Now

Ready. Price 7s. 6d. handsomely bound in cloth.

THE FAMILY HERALD, Weekly,

THE FAMILY HERALD, Monthly,

THE FAMILY HERALD, Annual

Volumes, 7s. 6d.

THE FAMILY HERALD, Complete

Sets, Twenty-three Volumes, 9l.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

ALL THE BACK NUMBERS ARE IN PRINT, and may be had by order of any Bookseller.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

The SATURDAY REVIEW says:—"The Family Herald stands at the head, both in age and popularity, of all the penny serials. The editor is the confident and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents are facetious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them."

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in reference to pure literature, says:—"The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

The BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW says:—"The Family Herald is well considered, with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these weekly serials, we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

The LITERARY GAZETTE says:—"It must be said of the Family Herald that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature."

The BOOKSELLER says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we may recommend the Family Herald. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelette, useful information interspersed throughout. Answers to Correspondents, alone worth the money, and other matters which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

LEIGH HUNT, in his 'Autobiography,' says:—"I call out every week for my Family Herald, a penny publication qualified to inform the best of its contemporaries."

LEADING AND SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES.—"There is a well-considered leading article or essay, every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."—*British Quarterly Review*. "The essays are excellent specimens of strong, vigorous writing."—*Cheltenham Journal*.

NOVELS AND TALES.—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."—*Saturday Review*. "Under the head of the Story Teller, we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."—*British Quarterly Review*. "Many of its tales, if given as three-volume novels, would find their way to every reading-room and library in the kingdom."—*Plymouth Herald*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Its Correspondence is great upon curious matters, elucidating old customs, and opening up forgotten treasures."—*Gloucester Chronicle*. "The Answers to Correspondents afford an insight to the operations of the heart and mind of society, which cannot be obtained elsewhere."—*The Welchman*.

POETRY.—"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."—*British Quarterly Review*. "Its poetical contributions are of a high character, and show that a clever supervision is exercised over this interesting department of the paper."—*Derby Telegraph*.

RANDOM READINGS.—"An anthology of stray humour, most judiciously selected."—*British Quarterly Review*. "Its Random Readings are the recognized modern Joe Miller."—*Brighton Gazette*.

FAMILY MATTERS.—"Recipes and instructions in household matters, excellent in their way, are given week by week."—*British Quarterly Review*. "It contains admirable instructions to housekeepers, the choice of provisions, and housekeeping generally."—*Derbyshire Advertiser*.

THE RIDDLER.—"A fund of amusement is afforded to the home circle in its capital riddles, puzzles, enigmas, charades, and rebuses."—*Examiner*. "The beginner will learn considerably from its arithmetical and mercantile questions; while the more practised will find much to work at in the mathematical, astronomical, nautical, and scientific questions, with the advantage of solutions, which are given in extenso."—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

London: W. STEVENS, 421, Strand;
And may be had by order of every Bookseller.

A B U

Fourth E
ON HA
SUMME
M.E.C.P., Ph
of the Chest, i
Second
ON the
W. ABBOTT
"It contains
person."—*Mo*

This day, 4
GLEAN
tion of
by H. E. NO

REV. W
LECTION.

REV. W
LECTION.

REV. W
LECTION.

GROUP
THE OX
ROMAN
DESCR
VITTO
TWO A
MONT
PUBLIC
CRITIC
By

Mr.
stable to
likely to
every town
rebel and

Mr.
stable to
likely to
every town
rebel and

Mr.
stable to
likely to
every town
rebel and

Mr.
stable to
likely to
every town
rebel and

Mr.
stable to
likely to
every town
rebel and

Mr.
stable to
likely to
every town
rebel and

Mr.
stable to
likely to
every town
rebel and

Mr.
stable to
likely to
every town
rebel and

Mr.
stable to
likely to
every town
rebel and

Mr.
stable to
likely to
every town
rebel and

Mr.
stable to
likely to
every town
rebel and

Mr.
stable to
likely to
every town
rebel and

Mr.
stable to
likely to
every town
rebel and

Now ready, price 2s. 6d.
A BUNDLE OF EPIGRAMS.
By DUFFERIN.
London: Mann Nephews, 39, Cornhill, E.C.

Fourth Edition, enlarged, 2s.; free by post for 25 stamps,
ON HAY FEVER, HAY ASTHMA, OR
SUMMER CATARRH. By W. ABBOTTS SMITH, M.D.
M.R.C.P., Physician to the North London Hospital for Diseases
of the Chest, and to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, &c.
London: H. Renshaw, 356, Strand.

Second Edition, price 1s. 6d.; post free for 10 stamps,
ON THE TREATMENT OF AFFECTIONS OF
THE THROAT AND LUNGS BY INHALATION. By
W. ABBOTTS SMITH, M.D.
"It contains much interesting information, and will well repay
perusal."—*Medical Mirror*.
London: H. Renshaw, 356, Strand.

This day, the Third and Enlarged Edition, 8s. 6d. cloth, 3s.
CLEANINGS IN GRAVEYARDS: A Collection
of Curious Epitaphs. Collated, Compiled and Edited
by H. E. NORFOLK.
Care to our coffin adds a nail no doubt,
And every grin so merry, draws one out.
J. R. Smith, 36, Soho-square, London. *Peter Pindar.*

REV. W. BARNES'S DORSET POEMS.—
Now ready, the FOURTH EDITION OF THE FIRST COL-
LECTION. Pp. 8vo. cloth, 5s.
J. R. Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONO-
GRAPHY.—Phonography is taught in Class, at 7s. 6d., or
Private Instruction given, personally, or by post, for 1l. 1s., the
Perfect Course of Lessons.
PITMAN'S SHORTHAND TEACHER, post free, 7d.
London: 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d. post 8vo. cloth boards,
NERVOUS AND DELICATE HEALTH.
Its Symptoms and Causes; with Hints on the Medical,
Dietetic and general Hygienic Self-management. By J. WIL-
KINS WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S.E., of St. John's College, Oxon.,
late House-Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.
London: 17, Conduit-street, Regent-street, and of all Booksellers.

Just published, crown 8vo. price 2s. 6d.; per post, 2s. 10d.
EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,
1866-67.
Edinburgh: MacLachlan & Stewart.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

REV. W. BARNES'S DORSETSHIRE POEMS.
Now ready, Fourth Edition of Vol. I. fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.
POEMS OF RURAL LIFE, in the DORSET
DIALECT. By the Rev. W. BARNES, Rector of Carn-
dorchester.

SECOND COLLECTION. Second Edition, 5s.
THIRD COLLECTION. 4s. 6d.
J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

On 15th June, price 2s.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, Nº 27.

Edited by GEORGE HENRY LEWES.

CONTENTS.

GROUPING OF BOROUGHES. By E. A. FREEMAN.
THE OXFORD REFORMERS OF 1498. Chap. III. By FREDERIC SEEBOHM.
ROMANISM, ANGLICANISM, AND EVANGELICALISM LOGICALLY IDENTICAL. By the Rev. W. KIRKES.
DESCRIPTIVE POETRY IN ENGLAND, from ANNE to VICTORIA. By F. T. PALGRAVE.
VITTORIA. Chaps. XXV, XXVI. By GEORGE MEREDITH.
TWO ART PHILOSOPHERS. By P. G. HAMERTON.
MONTE CASSINO. Part I. By W. E. HALL.
PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
CRITICAL NOTICES:—'A Manual for the Education of Idiots.' By JAMES HINTON.—'The Crown of Wild Olive.'
By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

MR. AINSWORTH'S NEW WORK.

Now ready at every Library, in 3 vols.

THE CONSTABLE DE BOURBON.

By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.

"Mr. Ainsworth has added another tale to the already long list of his valuable historical novels, and in the 'Constable de Bourbon' has considerably increased his fame. At this moment when war is afoot, and the whole of Italy is likely to resound with the movement of troops, the progress of Bourbon's army will be traced with peculiar interest, as every town named may possibly be the scene of some event of importance in our times as it was when the illustrious rebel and his outraged master carried fire and sword throughout their course."—*Examiner*.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

THE HANDY-VOLUME "SHAKSPEARE."

A Handy Edition specially intended for the Pocket, the Knapsack, and the Railway,
is now in course of Publication in Shilling Volumes.

* * Vols. I. & II. may be had of any Bookseller, or at any Railway Bookstall. A Specimen Page, &c.,
on application to the Publishers.

BRADBURY, EVANS & Co. 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

This day at all Libraries, Booksellers, and Railway Stalls.

NOTICE.—HISTORY OF SIGN-BOARDS: with Anecdotes of
Ancient Taverns and Remarkable Characters. 100 Illustrations. 7s. 6d.

SCHOOL LIFE at WINCHESTER COLLEGE. With nume-
rous Illustrations. 7s. 6d.

BOOKS OF HUMOUR FOR SUMMER READING.

ARTEMUS WARD AMONG the FENIANS. A singularly
mirthful volume. Price 6d.

JOSH BILLINGS: his BOOK of SAYINGS. A very droll
Author, whose Comicalities have been widely quoted in our Newspapers. 1s.

London: JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, 74 and 75, Piccadilly.

"BURROW'S LANDSCAPE AND SEA
GLASS. Glasses are remarkable for their TRANSPARENT
CLEARNESS and POWER OF DEFINING REMOTE OB-
JECTS."—*Shipping Gazette*.

23 13s. 6d., 28 6s. 6d.
Special Mounts for India. Catalogues gratis.
Address—W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN.
London: Arnold, 73, Baker-street; Wales & Co. 22, Ludgate-hill.

SALOM'S NEW OPERA and FIELD GLASS,
and THE RECONNOITERER GLASS, price 10s. 10d., sent
free.—This "Tourist's Favourite," through extraordinary division
of labour, distinctly shows small windows 10 miles off; landscapes
at 30 miles; Jupiter's moons, &c.—The MARGUET OF CARMARTHEN:
"The Reconnoiterer is very good."—EARL OF BREADALBANE:
"I find it all you say, and wonderfully powerful for so very small
a glass."—EARL OF CAITHNESS: "It is a beautiful glass."—REV.
LORD SCARSDALE "approves of it."—LORD GIFFORD: "Most use-
ful."—LORD GAVARUS: "Remarkably good."—SIR DIONET CAYLEY:
"It gives me complete satisfaction, and is wonderfully good."—
CAPT. SENDREY, Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield: "I have
found it effective at the 1,000-yards range."—P. H. HAWKES, of
Farnley, Esq.: "I never before met an article that so completely
answered the recommendation of its maker, nor, although I
have tried many, a glass combining so much power for its size
with so much clearness."—*The Field*: "We have carefully tried
it at an 800-yard rifle range against all the glasses possessed by
members of the Corps, and found it fully equal to any of those
present, although they had cost more than four times its price."
—*Notes and Queries*: "What intending tourist will now start
without such an indispensable companion to a pleasure trip?"
The celebrated "MYTHE" GLASS shows bullet-marks at
1,200 yards, and men at 34 miles, price 31s. 6d. All the above
glasses, respectively bearing the registered trade-marks, "Salom,"
"Reconnoiterer," and "Mythe," are only to be had direct
from SALOM & CO. 38, Princess-street, EDINBURGH, and 127,
Regent-street, LONDON.
No Agents of any kind anywhere.

THE DIRECTORS OF the ALLIANCE,
BRITISH and FOREIGN, LIFE and FIRE ASSUR-
ANCE COMPANY are prepared to receive Applications for the
OFFICE of SECRETARY, about to become VACANT.
By order, D. MACLAGAN, Secretary.
1, Bartholomew-lane, London,
June 15, 1866.

£250,000 HAVE BEEN PAID
as COMPENSATION for
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS
BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
INVESTED CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, 50,000L.
ANNUAL INCOME, 85,000L.
AN ANNUAL PAYMENT of 3l. to 6l. 6s. secures
£1,000 in case of Death, or £6 per Week,
while laid up by Injury.
Offices—64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-STREET.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.
EXTENSION TO FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.
Additions in 1865 at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum.
24, Suffolk-street, London, S.W. C. McCABE, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND
GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Offices—1, Dale-street, Liverpool; 20 and 21, Fenchurch; 7, Cornhill,
and Charing Cross, London.

Invested Funds .. 43,177,106
Fire Premiums for the Year 1865 .. 4730,332
Life .. 4360,162
JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.
Life claims are payable in thirty days after they are admitted.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1861.
No. 11, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
REDUCTION OF FIRE INSURANCE DUTY.
Subscribed Capital—TWO MILLIONS.
Total invested Funds, upwards of .. £2,750,000
Total Income, upwards of .. 339,000
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that FIRE POLICIES,
which EXPIRE at MIDSUMMER must be renewed within
Fifteen Days at this Office, or with the Company's Agents,
throughout the Kingdom, otherwise they become void.
All Insurances now have the benefit of the REDUCED DUTY of
1s. 6d. per cent.
For Prospectus and other information apply to the Company's
Agents, or to T. TALLEMACH, Secretary.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FIRE and LIFE.
81, CORNHILL (Corner of Finch-lane);
And 70, BAKER-STREET, Portman-square, London.
And in Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, Hamburg,
Berlin, and Berna.
Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

Directors, Trustees, &c.
James Bentley, Esq. W. Burrows Lewis, Esq.
Daniel Britten, Esq. J. Remington Mills, Esq. M.P.
Chas. Harrington, Esq. John Morley, Esq.
S. Preston Child, Esq. John Rogers, Esq.
Beriah Drew, Esq. Henry Rolt, Esq.
William Gilpin, Esq. George Spencer Smith, Esq.
John Herbert, Esq. W. Foster White, Esq.
Edmund Holland, Esq. Col. Wilson, Aid.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances now due should be paid within fifteen days from
the 24th inst.
The Directors are ready to receive proposals for insuring prop-
erty generally at equitable rates. All losses promptly and lib-
erally settled.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Office combines every advantage offered by any Assurance
Company. Its great age and large capital afford perfect security;
the Premiums are very moderate, and the Bonuses distributed
have been unusually large. At the last Semi-annual distribution,
the profits divided gave a Bonus of Two Pounds per cent. per
annum on the sum assured during that period; a result seldom
equalled by any Company.
CLEMENT J. OLDHAM, Secretary.
June, 1866.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'ADAM BEDE.'

This day is published, in 3 vols. price 1l. 11s. 6d. cloth,

FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL.

A Story of English Provincial Life.

By GEORGE ELIOT.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

NEW WORK BY MISS PARR.

Just published, with Portrait, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 16s.

The LIFE and DEATH of JEANNE D'ARC,
CALLED "THE MAID."

By HARRIET PARR,

Author of 'In the Silver Age,' &c.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Just published, 2 vols. demy 8vo. 32s.

A CENTURY OF PAINTERS OF THE
ENGLISH SCHOOL;

With CRITICAL NOTICES of their WORKS, and an ACCOUNT of the PROGRESS of ART in ENGLAND.

By RICHARD REDGRAVE, R.A.,

(Surveyor of Her Majesty's Pictures, and Inspector General for Art),

And SAMUEL REDGRAVE.

"In addition to an admirable method, as regards grouping and arrangement, having seen clearly what was wanted, our authors add to the other charms of their book, a rich store of sparkling anecdote, and a considerable amount of varied reminiscence and humour of their own. . . . The book will become a great authority, and we heartily congratulate the Messrs. Redgrave on the accomplishment of their great work. They were pre-eminently fitted for the task, and English Art-literature may well be proud of their performance."—Reader.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Just published, in square 16mo. red edges, most elegant cloth, price 5s.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY,

(BIJOU EDITION).

By MARTIN F. TUPPER, M.A. D.C.L. F.R.S., of Christ Church, Oxford.

Two Hundredth Thousand.

Dedicated, by express permission, to the Right Hon. the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

London: EDWARD MOXON & Co. Dover-street, W.

DESCRIPTIVE AND LYRICAL POEMS.

THIRD EDITION.—Now ready, at all Libraries, with Frontispiece by F. Gilbert, toned paper, crown 8vo. price 6s.

BEAUTIES of TROPICAL SCENERY,

LYRICAL SKETCHES, and LOVE SONGS. With Notes. To which are added, LAYS NEARER HOME. By R. N. DUNBAR.

"The merit of these poems is of a rare and attractive kind, combining rich pictorial effects in description, with soft, easy, and melodious verse. This edition is enriched by a number of poems written in Europe, which are not inferior to those descriptive of the lavish beauties of the tropics. There are also additions to the previous Part; and to one of these in particular—a Song of the Spanish Maid—entitled 'Adios,' which, with several others, has much of the terseness along with the hearty homeliness of Cowper's poems of the same kind."—*Inquirer*.

"The author looks on human nature with the eye of a poet. We should call him a truthful analyst of the heart, who has studied carefully and deeply, and who can record his views and conclusions in choice language. . . . The volume is miscellaneous, and has lays grave and gay, all of which are thoughtful and pleasant reading."—*Public Opinion*.

"This book shows marks of unusual power."—*Manchester Examiner*.

"The illustrations are forcible and imaginative. . . . The poems display considerable versatility of thought and style."—*Birmingham Journal*.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

Small 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.; gilt, 9s.

THE STORY OF A LIFE;

Or, SEVEN YEARS' WRITING FOR SEVEN DAYS' READING.

By WILLIAM ALFRED GIBBS.

Opinions of the Press.

"Mr. Gibbs takes a high view of life and its duties, and has a real regard for nature."—*Westminster Review*.

"The poem which gives the title to the book has the spirit of Tennyson in a remarkable degree. It is like a picture of Turner's placed beside a Claude, showing high appreciation, with nothing resembling servile imitation. . . . Among the lighter pieces we may name 'Kling-Klang and Klong, or Everything Wrong,' which, with several others, has much of the terseness along with the hearty homeliness of Cowper's poems of the same kind."—*Inquirer*.

"The author looks on human nature with the eye of a poet. We should call him a truthful analyst of the heart, who has studied carefully and deeply, and who can record his views and conclusions in choice language. . . . The volume is miscellaneous, and has lays grave and gay, all of which are thoughtful and pleasant reading."—*Public Opinion*.

"This book shows marks of unusual power."—*Manchester Examiner*.

"The illustrations are forcible and imaginative. . . . The poems display considerable versatility of thought and style."—*Birmingham Journal*.

London: ALFRED W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.—REDUCTION OF DUTY.—The Reduced Duty of 1s. 6d. per cent. per annum IS NOW CHARGED on all Insurances effected, whether on Buildings, Furniture, or Stock.

GEORGE W. LOVELL, Secretary,
Lombard-street, and Charing Cross,
April, 1866.

BONUS YEAR.—Established 1824.

SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY (FIRE AND LIFE),
No. 37, CORNHILL, LONDON.
Capital £4,000,000.

Five years' profits to be divided in the Life Department at the July: all Policies issued before that date will share in the profits.
FREDK. GARLE SMITH, Secretary to the London Board,
No. 37, Cornhill, London.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THREEDNEEDLE-STREET, and
CRAIG'S-COURT, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

The attention of persons desirous of making a provision for their Families by means of Life Assurance is directed to the paramount importance of resorting for that purpose to an Office of ESTABLISHED CREDIT.

Amongst the advantages offered by this old-established Society to persons effecting Assurances now are—

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
especially for Young Lives,
PAYABLE ANNUALLY, HALF-YEARLY, OR QUARTERLY.

PARTICIPATION IN 80 PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS.

A BONUS EVERY FIVE YEARS,
apportioned to Policies on which three or more Annual Premiums have been paid at the period of division, and receivable in Cash, or applied in augmentation of the Sum Assured, or Reduction of the Premiums, at the option of the Policy-holder.

N.B. Proposals are now received, and Assurances may be effected at the Office in Craig's-court, as well as at the Chief Office in Threendneedle-street.

JAMES HARRIS, Actuary.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—

the most secure against Fire and Thieves.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS of all sizes, and for every purpose—Street-door latches with small and large Keys—Cash, Desk, Paper, and Writing Boxes, all fitted with the Detector Locks—Iron Doors for Strong Rooms.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 25, Lombard-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE—Medal, London, 1851.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE—Medal, New York, 1853.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE—Medal, Paris, 1855.
LONDON, 1852. DUBLIN, 1855.

J. S. FRY & SONS' CHOCOLATES have been distinguished by uniform public approbation for upwards of a Century. Their various descriptions are adapted both for Eating and for the Table.
Manufacturers to the Queen and Prince of Wales,
Bristol and London.

CLARET of the excellent Vintage of 1864, at 12s. per dozen, 5l. 10s. per half-hhd. or 10l. per hhd., duty paid.

This Wine is pure, pleasant, free from disagreeable acidity, and of sufficient body to improve by keeping.

Half-hhds. delivered free of carriage to any Railway Station. Sample Bottles forwarded where required, or the Wine may be seen at the Cellars.
H. B. Pearson & Son, 94, Holborn-hill, and 145, New Bond-street, London; and Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

THE NEW MATERIAL FOR WINDOW
BLINDS—

PATENT COTTON DIAPHANE,

A semi-transparent Fabric, relieved by luminous Patterns, patented by Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

To be had of all the principal Upholsterers, and of the Patentee,

CALEY BROTHERS,

SILK MERCERS TO THE QUEEN, WINDSOR.

s Patterns forwarded by post, free.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW

DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped and rendered sound and useful in mastication. — 52, Fleet-street.

CONSUMPTION. — Dr. CHURCHILL'S Successful Treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, Chronic Cough, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c., by the Syrops of Hypophosphate of Lime, Soda, and Iron, and by the Syrops of Hypophosphate of Quinine and of Manganese, prepared by H. H. Swasey, of Paris. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle.

Wholesale and Retail Agents,

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, 172, Bond-street, London.

WIND IN THE STOMACH, or Flatulences, for which Carbonate of Soda is so often taken, is caused by imperfect digestion. A radical cure may be effected by the occasional use of FARR'S LIFE PILLS. May be had of any Chemist.

N° 1017
E. M. C. Ready-
Temper, Hatter
General Outfitter
E. MOSE
specie
found to comp
sive assortment
ment from the
The following
154. MINORIE
155. MINORIE
156. MINORIE
157. MINORIE
158. ALIGATI
159. ALIGATI
160. ALIGATI
161. ALIGATI
162. ALIGATI
163. ALIGATI
164. ALIGATI
165. ALIGATI
166. ALIGATI
167. ALIGATI
168. ALIGATI
169. ALIGATI
170. ALIGATI
171. ALIGATI
172. ALIGATI
173. ALIGATI
174. ALIGATI
175. ALIGATI
176. ALIGATI
177. ALIGATI
178. ALIGATI
179. ALIGATI
180. ALIGATI
181. ALIGATI
182. ALIGATI
183. ALIGATI
184. ALIGATI
185. ALIGATI
186. ALIGATI
187. ALIGATI
188. ALIGATI
189. ALIGATI
190. ALIGATI
191. ALIGATI
192. ALIGATI
193. ALIGATI
194. ALIGATI
195. ALIGATI
196. ALIGATI
197. ALIGATI
198. ALIGATI
199. ALIGATI
200. ALIGATI
201. ALIGATI
202. ALIGATI
203. ALIGATI
204. ALIGATI
205. ALIGATI
206. ALIGATI
207. ALIGATI
208. ALIGATI
209. ALIGATI
210. ALIGATI
211. ALIGATI
212. ALIGATI
213. ALIGATI
214. ALIGATI
215. ALIGATI
216. ALIGATI
217. ALIGATI
218. ALIGATI
219. ALIGATI
220. ALIGATI
221. ALIGATI
222. ALIGATI
223. ALIGATI
224. ALIGATI
225. ALIGATI
226. ALIGATI
227. ALIGATI
228. ALIGATI
229. ALIGATI
230. ALIGATI
231. ALIGATI
232. ALIGATI
233. ALIGATI
234. ALIGATI
235. ALIGATI
236. ALIGATI
237. ALIGATI
238. ALIGATI
239. ALIGATI
240. ALIGATI
241. ALIGATI
242. ALIGATI
243. ALIGATI
244. ALIGATI
245. ALIGATI
246. ALIGATI
247. ALIGATI
248. ALIGATI
249. ALIGATI
250. ALIGATI
251. ALIGATI
252. ALIGATI
253. ALIGATI
254. ALIGATI
255. ALIGATI
256. ALIGATI
257. ALIGATI
258. ALIGATI
259. ALIGATI
260. ALIGATI
261. ALIGATI
262. ALIGATI
263. ALIGATI
264. ALIGATI
265. ALIGATI
266. ALIGATI
267. ALIGATI
268. ALIGATI
269. ALIGATI
270. ALIGATI
271. ALIGATI
272. ALIGATI
273. ALIGATI
274. ALIGATI
275. ALIGATI
276. ALIGATI
277. ALIGATI
278. ALIGATI
279. ALIGATI
280. ALIGATI
281. ALIGATI
282. ALIGATI
283. ALIGATI
284. ALIGATI
285. ALIGATI
286. ALIGATI
287. ALIGATI
288. ALIGATI
289. ALIGATI
290. ALIGATI
291. ALIGATI
292. ALIGATI
293. ALIGATI
294. ALIGATI
295. ALIGATI
296. ALIGATI
297. ALIGATI
298. ALIGATI
299. ALIGATI
300. ALIGATI
301. ALIGATI
302. ALIGATI
303. ALIGATI
304. ALIGATI
305. ALIGATI
306. ALIGATI
307. ALIGATI
308. ALIGATI
309. ALIGATI
310. ALIGATI
311. ALIGATI
312. ALIGATI
313. ALIGATI
314. ALIGATI
315. ALIGATI
316. ALIGATI
317. ALIGATI
318. ALIGATI
319. ALIGATI
320. ALIGATI
321. ALIGATI
322. ALIGATI
323. ALIGATI
324. ALIGATI
325. ALIGATI
326. ALIGATI
327. ALIGATI
328. ALIGATI
329. ALIGATI
330. ALIGATI
331. ALIGATI
332. ALIGATI
333. ALIGATI
334. ALIGATI
335. ALIGATI
336. ALIGATI
337. ALIGATI
338. ALIGATI
339. ALIGATI
340. ALIGATI
341. ALIGATI
342. ALIGATI
343. ALIGATI
344. ALIGATI
345. ALIGATI
346. ALIGATI
347. ALIGATI
348. ALIGATI
349. ALIGATI
350. ALIGATI
351. ALIGATI
352. ALIGATI
353. ALIGATI
354. ALIGATI
355. ALIGATI
356. ALIGATI
357. ALIGATI
358. ALIGATI
359. ALIGATI
360. ALIGATI
361. ALIGATI
362. ALIGATI
363. ALIGATI
364. ALIGATI
365. ALIGATI
366. ALIGATI
367. ALIGATI
368. ALIGATI
369. ALIGATI
370. ALIGATI
371. ALIGATI
372. ALIGATI
373. ALIGATI
374. ALIGATI
375. ALIGATI
376. ALIGATI
377. ALIGATI
378. ALIGATI
379. ALIGATI
380. ALIGATI
381. ALIGATI
382. ALIGATI
383. ALIGATI
384. ALIGATI
385. ALIGATI
386. ALIGATI
387. ALIGATI
388. ALIGATI
389. ALIGATI
390. ALIGATI
391. ALIGATI
392. ALIGATI
393. ALIGATI
394. ALIGATI
395. ALIGATI
396. ALIGATI
397. ALIGATI
398. ALIGATI
399. ALIGATI
400. ALIGATI
401. ALIGATI
402. ALIGATI
403. ALIGATI
404. ALIGATI
405. ALIGATI
406. ALIGATI
407. ALIGATI
408. ALIGATI
409. ALIGATI
410. ALIGATI
411. ALIGATI
412. ALIGATI
413. ALIGATI
414. ALIGATI
415. ALIGATI
416. ALIGATI
417. ALIGATI
418. ALIGATI
419. ALIGATI
420. ALIGATI
421. ALIGATI
422. ALIGATI
423. ALIGATI
424. ALIGATI
425. ALIGATI
426. ALIGATI
427. ALIGATI
428. ALIGATI
429. ALIGATI
430. ALIGATI
431. ALIGATI
432. ALIGATI
433. ALIGATI
434. ALIGATI
435. ALIGATI
436. ALIGATI
437. ALIGATI
438. ALIGATI
439. ALIGATI
440. ALIGATI
441. ALIGATI
442. ALIGATI
443. ALIGATI
444. ALIGATI
445. ALIGATI
446. ALIGATI
447. ALIGATI
448. ALIGATI
449. ALIGATI
450. ALIGATI
451. ALIGATI
452. ALIGATI
453. ALIGATI
454. ALIGATI
455. ALIGATI
456. ALIGATI
457. ALIGATI
458. ALIGATI
459. ALIGATI
460. ALIGATI
461. ALIGATI
462. ALIGATI
463. ALIGATI
464. ALIGATI
465. ALIGATI
466. ALIGATI
467. ALIGATI
468. ALIGATI
469. ALIGATI
470. ALIGATI
471. ALIGATI
472. ALIGATI
473. ALIGATI
474. ALIGATI
475. ALIGATI
476. ALIGATI
477. ALIGATI
478. ALIGATI
479. ALIGATI
480. ALIGATI
481. ALIGATI
482. ALIGATI
483. ALIGATI
484. ALIGATI
485. ALIGATI
486. ALIGATI
487. ALIGATI
488. ALIGATI
489. ALIGATI
490. ALIGATI
491. ALIGATI
492. ALIGATI
493. ALIGATI
494. ALIGATI
495. ALIGATI
496. ALIGATI
497. ALIGATI
498. ALIGATI
499. ALIGATI
500. ALIGATI
501. ALIGATI
502. ALIGATI
503. ALIGATI
504. ALIGATI
505. ALIGATI
506. ALIGATI
507. ALIGATI
508. ALIGATI
509. ALIGATI
510. ALIGATI
511. ALIGATI
512. ALIGATI
513. ALIGATI
514. ALIGATI
515. ALIGATI
516. ALIGATI
517. ALIGATI
518. ALIGATI
519. ALIGATI
520. ALIGATI
521. ALIGATI
522. ALIGATI
523. ALIGATI
524. ALIGATI
525. ALIGATI
526. ALIGATI
527. ALIGATI
528. ALIGATI
529. ALIGATI
530. ALIGATI
531. ALIGATI
532. ALIGATI
533. ALIGATI
534. ALIGATI
535. ALIGATI
536. ALIGATI
537. ALIGATI
538. ALIGATI
539. ALIGATI
540. ALIGATI
541. ALIGATI
542. ALIGATI
543. ALIGATI
544. ALIGATI
545. ALIGATI
546. ALIGATI
547. ALIGATI
548. ALIGATI
549. ALIGATI
550. ALIGATI
551. ALIGATI
552. ALIGATI
553. ALIGATI
554. ALIGATI
555. ALIGATI
556. ALIGATI
557. ALIGATI
558. ALIGATI
559. ALIGATI
560. ALIGATI
561. ALIGATI
562. ALIGATI
563. ALIGATI
564. ALIGATI
565. ALIGATI
566. ALIGATI
567. ALIGATI
568. ALIGATI
569. ALIGATI
570. ALIGATI
571. ALIGATI
572. ALIGATI
573. ALIGATI
574. ALIGATI
575. ALIGATI
576. ALIGATI
577. ALIGATI
578. ALIGATI
579. ALIGATI
580. ALIGATI
581. ALIGATI
582. ALIGATI
583. ALIGATI
584. ALIGATI
585. ALIGATI
586. ALIGATI
587. ALIGATI
588. ALIGATI
589. ALIGATI
590. ALIGATI
591. ALIGATI
592. ALIGATI
593. ALIGATI
594. ALIGATI
595. ALIGATI
596. ALIGATI
597. ALIGATI
598. ALIGATI
599. ALIGATI
600. ALIGATI
601. ALIGATI
602. ALIGATI
603. ALIGATI
604. ALIGATI
605. ALIGATI
606. ALIGATI
607. ALIGATI
608. ALIGATI
609. ALIGATI
610. ALIGATI
611. ALIGATI
612. ALIGATI
613. ALIGATI
614. ALIGATI
615. ALIGATI
616. ALIGATI
617. ALIGATI
618. ALIGATI
619. ALIGATI
620. ALIGATI
621. ALIGATI
622. ALIGATI
623. ALIGATI
624. ALIGATI
625. ALIGATI
626. ALIGATI
627. ALIGATI
628. ALIGATI
629. ALIGATI
630. ALIGATI
631. ALIGATI
632. ALIGATI
633. ALIGATI
634. ALIGATI
635. ALIGATI
636. ALIGATI
637. ALIGATI
638. ALIGATI
639. ALIGATI
640. ALIGATI
641. ALIGATI
642. ALIGATI
643. ALIGATI
644. ALIGATI
645. ALIGATI
646. ALIGATI
647. ALIGATI
648. ALIGATI
649. ALIGATI
650. ALIGATI
651. ALIGATI
652. ALIGATI
653. ALIGATI
654. ALIGATI
655. ALIGATI
656. ALIGATI
657. ALIGATI
658. ALIGATI
659. ALIGATI
660. ALIGATI
661. ALIGATI
662. ALIGATI
663. ALIGATI
664. ALIGATI
665. ALIGATI
666. ALIGATI
667. ALIGATI
668. ALIGATI
669. ALIGATI
670. ALIGATI
671. ALIGATI
672. ALIGATI
673. ALIGATI
674. ALIGATI
675. ALIGATI
676. ALIGATI
677. ALIGATI
678. ALIGATI
679. ALIGATI
680. ALIGATI
681. ALIGATI
682. ALIGATI
683. ALIGATI
684. ALIGATI
685. ALIGATI
686. ALIGATI
687. ALIGATI
688. ALIGATI
689. ALIGATI
690. ALIGATI
691. ALIGATI
692. ALIGATI
693. ALIGATI
694. ALIGATI
695. ALIGATI
696. ALIGATI
697. ALIGATI
698. ALIGATI
699. ALIGATI
700. ALIGATI
701. ALIGATI
702. ALIGATI
703. ALIGATI
704. ALIGATI
705. ALIGATI
706. ALIGATI
707. ALIGATI
708. ALIGATI
709. ALIGATI
710. ALIGATI
711. ALIGATI
712. ALIGATI
713. ALIGATI
714. ALIGATI
715. ALIGATI
716. ALIGATI
717. ALIGATI
718. ALIGATI
719. ALIGATI
720. ALIGATI
721. ALIGATI
722. ALIGATI
723. ALIGATI
724. ALIGATI
725. ALIGATI
726. ALIGATI
727. ALIGATI
728. ALIGATI
729. ALIGATI
730. ALIGATI
731. ALIGATI
732. ALIGATI
733. ALIGATI
734. ALIGATI
735. ALIGATI
736. ALIGATI
737. ALIGATI
738. ALIGATI
739. ALIGATI
740. ALIGATI
741. ALIGATI
742. ALIGATI
743. ALIGATI
744. ALIGATI
745. ALIGATI
746. ALIGATI
747. ALIGATI
748. ALIGATI
749. ALIGATI
750. ALIGATI
751. ALIGATI
752. ALIGATI
753. ALIGATI
754. ALIGATI
755. ALIGATI
756. ALIGATI
757. ALIGATI
758. ALIGATI
759. ALIGATI
760. ALIGATI
761. ALIGATI
762. ALIGATI
763. ALIGATI
764. ALIGATI
765. ALIGATI
766. ALIGATI
767. ALIGATI
768. ALIGATI
769. ALIGATI
770. ALIGATI
771. ALIGATI
772. ALIGATI
773. ALIGATI
774. ALIGATI
775. ALIGATI
776. ALIGATI
777. ALIGATI
778. ALIGATI
779. ALIGATI
780. ALIGATI
781. ALIGATI
782. ALIGATI
783. ALIGATI
784. ALIGATI
785. ALIGATI
786. ALIGATI
787. ALIGATI
788. ALIGATI
789. ALIGATI
790. ALIGATI
791. ALIGATI
792. ALIGATI
793. ALIGATI
794. ALIGATI
795. ALIGATI
796. ALIGATI
797. ALIGATI
798. ALIGATI
799. ALIGATI
800. ALIGATI
801. ALIGATI
802. ALIGATI
803. ALIGATI
804. ALIGATI
805. ALIGATI
806. ALIGATI
807. ALIGATI
808. ALIGATI
809. ALIGATI
810. ALIGATI
811. ALIGATI
812. ALIGATI
813. ALIGATI
814. ALIGATI
815. ALIGATI
816. ALIGATI
817. ALIGATI
818. ALIGATI
819. ALIGATI
820. ALIGATI
821. ALIGATI
822. ALIGATI
823. ALIGATI
824. ALIGATI
825. ALIGATI
826. ALIGATI
827. ALIGATI
828. ALIGATI
829. ALIGATI
830. ALIGATI
831. ALIGATI
832. ALIGATI
833. ALIGATI
834. ALIGATI
835. ALIGATI
836. ALIGATI
837. ALIGATI
838. ALIGATI
839. ALIGATI
840. ALIGATI
841. ALIGATI
842. ALIGATI
843. ALIGATI
844. ALIGATI
845. ALIGATI
846. ALIGATI
847. ALIGATI
848. ALIGATI
849. ALIGATI
850. ALIGATI
851. ALIGATI
852. ALIGATI
853. ALIGATI
854. ALIGATI
855. ALIGATI
856. ALIGATI
857. ALIGATI
858. ALIGATI
859. ALIGATI
860. ALIGATI
861. ALIGATI
862. ALIGATI
863. ALIGATI
864. ALIGATI
865. ALIGATI
866. ALIGATI
867. ALIGATI
868. ALIGATI
869. ALIGATI
870. ALIGATI
871. ALIGATI
872. ALIGATI
873. ALIGATI
874. ALIGATI
875. ALIGATI
876. ALIGATI
877. ALIGATI
878. ALIGATI
879. ALIGATI
880. ALIGATI
881. ALIGATI
882. ALIGATI
883. ALIGATI
884. ALIGATI
885. ALIGATI
886. ALIGATI
887. ALIGATI
888. ALIGATI
889. ALIGATI
890. ALIGATI
891. ALIGATI
892. ALIGATI
893. ALIGATI
894. ALIGATI
895. ALIGATI
896. ALIGATI
897. ALIGATI
898. ALIGATI
899. ALIGATI
900. ALIGATI
901. ALIGATI
902. ALIGATI
903. ALIGATI
904. ALIGATI
905. ALIGATI
906. ALIGATI
907. ALIGATI
908. ALIGATI
909. ALIGATI
910. ALIGATI
911. ALIGATI
912. ALIGATI
913. ALIGATI
914. ALIGATI
915. ALIGATI
916. ALIGATI
917. ALIGATI
918. ALIGATI
919. ALIGATI
920. ALIGATI
921. ALIGATI
922. ALIGATI
923. ALIGATI
924. ALIGATI
925. ALIGATI
926.

E. MOSES & SON,
Ready-made and Bespoke Tailors, Habit Makers, Woollen
Gentry, Hatters, Hosiers, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, and
General Outfitters for all Classes.

E. MOSES & SON respectfully invite an in-
spection of their SUMMER STOCK, which will be
found to comprise all the most fashionable styles and an exten-
sive assortment of the newest fabrics, selected with care and judg-
ment from the principal Home and Foreign Markets.

The following are the London Addresses of **E. MOSES & SON**:

- 154, MINORIES.
- 155, MINORIES.
- 156, MINORIES.
- 54, ALDGATE.
- 55, ALDGATE.
- 56, ALDGATE.
- 57, ALDGATE.
- 58, ALDGATE.
- 59, ALDGATE.
- 60, ALDGATE.
- 61, ALDGATE.
- 62, ALDGATE.
- 63, ALDGATE.
- 64, ALDGATE.
- 65, ALDGATE.
- 66, ALDGATE.
- 67, ALDGATE.
- 68, ALDGATE.
- 69, ALDGATE.
- 70, ALDGATE.
- 71, ALDGATE.
- 72, ALDGATE.
- 73, ALDGATE.
- 74, ALDGATE.
- 75, ALDGATE.
- 76, ALDGATE.
- 77, ALDGATE.
- 78, ALDGATE.
- 79, ALDGATE.
- 80, ALDGATE.
- 81, ALDGATE.
- 82, ALDGATE.
- 83, ALDGATE.
- 84, ALDGATE.
- 85, ALDGATE.
- 86, ALDGATE.
- 87, ALDGATE.
- 88, ALDGATE.
- 89, ALDGATE.
- 90, ALDGATE.
- 91, ALDGATE.
- 92, ALDGATE.
- 93, ALDGATE.
- 94, ALDGATE.
- 95, ALDGATE.
- 96, ALDGATE.
- 97, ALDGATE.
- 98, ALDGATE.
- 99, ALDGATE.
- 100, ALDGATE.

Also,
15, BRIDGE-STREET, BRADFORD, YORKS.
25, BRIDGE-STREET, BRADFORD, YORKS.

E. MOSES & SON'S ESTABLISHMENTS
are CLOSED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING at Sunset till
SATURDAY EVENING at Sunset, when business is resumed
at eleven o'clock.

All articles are marked the lowest prices in plain figures, from
which no abatement can be made.
Any article not approved of will be exchanged, or the money
will be returned.
List of Prices with Rules for Self-measurement and Fashion
and gratis and post free.

SILVER FIR FURNITURE, by HOWARD
S & SONS.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully invited
to inspect the Furniture made by **HOWARD & SONS** of this ele-
gant and useful material. The Stock corresponding to the
best possible quality, the price is moderate—25 and 27, Berners-
street, Oxford-street.

A BEAUTIFUL DESCRIPTIVE CATA-
LOGUE, with Illustrative Sketches of CABINET FUR-
NITURE and DECORATIVE UPHOLSTERY, sent free per
post, or given on application. The Stock corresponding to the
best possible quality, the price is moderate—25 and 27, Berners-
street, Oxford-street.

ATKINSON & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
TUPOLSTERS, LINEN DRAPERS & HOUSE AGENTS,
108, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, and 210,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE-ROAD, LONDON.

THE CURTAINS of a HOUSE give the tone
and character to its appearance. They should be changed
with the changing seasons.

ATKINSON & CO. are prepared with their Summer Stock
of Curtains, new Delicately Striped for Drawing and Dining
Rooms, Pekin and Persian Cloths, Muslins, Lace and Leno, with
all the new Designs in this year's Chintzes.

ATKINSON & CO.,
108, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, and 210,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE-ROAD, LONDON.

THE SUMMER STOCK of CARPETS, repre-
sented with the Newest Designs from the best Makers, com-
prising FELTS, KIDDER, BRUSSELS, VELVET PILE, AX-
MINSTER, and TURKEY.

Every kind of material for covering Hall or Passage, FLOOR-
CLOTH, CORK CARPET, LINOLEUM, and KAMPTUL-
LUM.

ATKINSON & CO.,
108, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, and 210,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE-ROAD, LONDON.

THE CULTIVATION of TEA in the East
Indies is an important feature, and the EAST INDIA TEA
COMPANY have, on account of its great strength and exquisite
flavour, promoted its sale by every means. The Company are now
selling Assam, Casha, Darjeeling, &c., at the reduced duty, viz.,
from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., and China Tea as usual at 1s. 4d.
per lb. and upwards.—Warehouses, No. 9, GREAT ST. HELEN'S
STREET, BISHOPSGATE.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S TEAS ARE
BEST and CHEAPEST.

STRONG TO FINE BLACK TEA, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d.,
No. 1 Delicately Black Tea is now only 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 2, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 3, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 4, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 5, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 6, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 7, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 8, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 9, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 10, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 11, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 12, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 13, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 14, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 15, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 16, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 17, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 18, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 19, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 20, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 21, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 22, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 23, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 24, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 25, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 26, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 27, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 28, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 29, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 30, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 31, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 32, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 33, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 34, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 35, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 36, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 37, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 38, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 39, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 40, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 41, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 42, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 43, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 44, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 45, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 46, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 47, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 48, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 49, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 50, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 51, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 52, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 53, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 54, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 55, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 56, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 57, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 58, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 59, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 60, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 61, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 62, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 63, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 64, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 65, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 66, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 67, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 68, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 69, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 70, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 71, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 72, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 73, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 74, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 75, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 76, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 77, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 78, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 79, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 80, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 81, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 82, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 83, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 84, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 85, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 86, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 87, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 88, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 89, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 90, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 91, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 92, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 93, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 94, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 95, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 96, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 97, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 98, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.** No. 99, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**
No. 100, 3s. 6d. per pound. **4d.**

PHILLIPS & CO., Tea Merchants, 5, KING WILLIAM-
STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

A Price-current free. Sugars at market prices.
PHILLIPS & CO. send all goods Carriage Free within eight
miles of No. 5, King William-street, due worth Carriage Free to
any Railway Station or Market Town in England.

PHILLIPS & CO. have no Agents, nor any connexion with any
house in Worcester or Swansea.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS
AND TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS;
Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings;
Watch Boxes, Writing Boxes, Cases, and 500 other arti-
cles for Home or Continental Travelling.—ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE, post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and
Retailer, 27, WEST STRAND, London, W.C.

Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture. Catalogue of Officers' Bed-
steads, Washstand, Stands, Canteens, &c. post free.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH
are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to Health
and Longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
A PEARL DENTIFRICE.
Compounded of ORIENTAL INGREDIENTS. It preserves and im-
parts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and
prevents incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleas-
ing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per box.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.—Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto."

MAPPIN, WEBB & CO.'S PLATE and
CUTLERY, 77 and 78, OXFORD-STREET, or 71 and 72,
CORNHILL.—SPOONS and FORKS of the best quality. Prices
as at the Manufactory, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield:—

| Spoons & Forks. | 1st. | | 2nd. | | 3rd. | | 4th. | | 5th. | |
|-----------------|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|
| | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. |
| Table Spoons | 45 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Forks, per doz. | 45 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Desert Spoons | 33 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Forks, do. | 33 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Tea Spoons, do. | 20 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 |

MAPPIN, WEBB & CO.'S CUTLERY:—
Table Knives, rivetted handles, blades of double shear
steel.

| | Knives. | | Carvers. | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----|----------|-----|
| | d. | s. | d. | s. |
| 3 in. balance white, per doz. | 15s. | 0d. | 12s. | 0d. |
| 4 in. strong .. | 20s. | 0d. | 15s. | 0d. |
| 4 in. strong .. | 25s. | 0d. | 18s. | 0d. |
| 4 in. full strength .. | 30s. | 0d. | 21s. | 0d. |
| Round handle, silver ferules | 40s. | 0d. | 30s. | 0d. |

Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues sent post free.
Address **MAPPIN, WEBB & CO.** 77 and 78, Oxford-street,
or 71 and 72, Cornhill.

BUYERS of PARAFFINE CANDLES will
escape the disappointment frequently caused by the smoking,
guttering, and bending of the low-priced qualities, and imita-
tions now offered, by ordering the **PURE MEDICAL**
PARAFFINE Candles made by **J. C. & J. FIELD**, the earliest
Manufacturers. Price 1s. 8d. per lb. Sold by all dealers in Town
and Country.

EXPRESSLY for BALL-ROOMS, HOTELS,
CHURCHES, and for carrying out
THE WASTELESS CANDLES

(Registered),
withstand any heat and draught, and with
FIELD'S PATENT, SELF-FITTING, TAPERING ENDS,
fit any candlestick without either paper or scraping, and keep
perfectly upright in the channel.

To be had of all dealers in Town and Country, 1s. 8d. per lb., in all
the usual sizes.

FIELD'S PATENT SELF-FITTING
CANDLES,

WITH TAPERING ENDS.
Fitting any Candlestick, WITHOUT EITHER PAPER OR
SCRAPING, in Sperm, Petro-seum, and the WASTE-
LESS (for Ball Rooms) in all the usual sizes; also
THE HARD CHAMBER CANDLES;

(Twelve in a Box, 1s. per Box), are now to be had of all Dealers in
Candles, and (Wholesale) only at the
WORKS, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.

A REALLY GOOD PEN.—**A**
Sample Box sent by post on receipt of 14 postage-stamps, by
FREDERICK WILLIAMS, 19, Conduit-street, Fiddington, W.

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and
CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested,
before finally deciding, to visit **W. M. S. BURTON'S SHOW-
ROOMS.** They contain such an assortment of FENDERS,
STOVES, LANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS, and
GENERAL IRONWORKING, as cannot be approached else-
where, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exist-
ence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornate ornaments,
2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Bronze Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 12s.;
Steel Fenders, 3s. 2d. to 11s.; Ditto, with rich ornate ornaments,
from 3s. 2d. to 18s.; Chimney-pieces, from 12s. 6d. to 100s.; Fire-
irons, from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.—The BURTON and all other
PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS and LAMPS.—
WILLIAM S. BURTON has Twelve large Show-rooms
devoted exclusively to the separate display of Lamps, Baths and
Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest,
newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and
marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to
make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. each.
Cover Beds, from 12s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. each.
Lamps (Moderators), from 6s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. each.
Pure Colza oil 4s. 3d. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most
varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all
warranted, is on SALE at **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**, at prices
that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales.

| Ivory Handles. | Table | | Desert | | Carvers | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Knives | per | Knives | per | Carvers | per |
| | Dozen. | Dozen. | Dozen. | Dozen. | Dozen. | Dozen. |
| | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. |
| 3 1/2-inch ivory handles | 12 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 3 1/2-inch fine ivory balance handles | 17 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 4-inch ivory balance handles | 19 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 4-inch fine ivory handles | 27 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 4-inch fine African ivory handles | 24 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Ditto, with silver ferules | 42 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Ditto, carved handles, silver ferules | 25 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Nickel electro-silver handles | 25 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Silver handles, of any pattern | 40 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Bone and Horn Handles.— Knives and Forks per Dozen. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. |
| White bone handles | 11 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto, balance handles | 12 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Black horn rimmed handles | 17 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto, very strong rivetted handles | 12 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks,
and of the new plated fish eating knives and forks and carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FUR-
NISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment to H.R.H.
the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis, and post paid.
It contains upwards of 200 Illustrations of his unrivalled Stock
of Sterling Silver and Electro-plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia-
Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders,
Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen-ranges, Lamp, Gasaliers, Tea-
trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet-
ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-Room
Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the
Twenty large Show-rooms, at 77 and 78, Oxford-street; 71, 72, 73, and 74,
Newman-st.; 4, 5 and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS
and CHURCH DECORATIONS.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
GARRICK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 3s. 6d. post free.

EASY CHAIRS, COUCHES, and SOFAS,
BEST QUALITY.

Upwards of 300 different shapes constantly on view for selection
and immediate delivery. Easy Chairs made to any shape on
approval at T. H. FILMER & SONS' Manufactory, 31, 33, and
35, BERNERS-STREET, W., and 34 and 35, CHARLES-
STREET, Oxford-street, W.
An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post free.

SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
Is prepared solely by **LEA & PERRINS.**

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imita-
tions, and should see that **Lea & Perrins' Names** are on Wrapper,
Label, Bottle and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
* * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, **Wor-**
cesters, Messrs. CHOSSE & BLACKWELL, Messrs. **HARLEY**
& SONS, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Retailers universally.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD STARCH,
EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
and pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES to be
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

"PURITY and EXCELLENCE of QUALITY."
COLMAN'S STARCH.

PRIZE MEDALS WERE AWARDED
AT THE
GREAT EXHIBITIONS of 1851 and 1862,
And also THE ONLY BRITISH MEDAL at the
DUBLIN EXHIBITION of 1865.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.
J. & J. COLMAN, LONDON.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

INVALIDS can restore their Health and
Strength by eating **DR. BARRY'S** delicious, health-restoring
REVALENTA AKAICA FOOD, which restores perfect diges-
tion, strong nerves, sound lungs and liver, refreshing sleep, func-
tional regularity and energy to the most enfeebled or disordered,
without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty
times its cost in other remedies, curing dyspepsia (indigestion),
constipation, flatulency, phlegm, debility, consumption, nervous,
bilious, liver and stomach complaints, low spirits, as proved by
50,000 cases which had been considered hopeless.—In tin, at
1s. 1d.; 1lb. 2s. 6d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 12lb. 22s.—**DR. BARRY & CO.** 77,
REGENT-STREET, London; all Grocers and Chemists.

DELICATE and CLEAR COMPLEXIONS,
with a delightful and lasting fragrance, by using
THE CELEBRATED UNITED

POPULAR BOOKS FOR GENERAL READERS.

POETRY.

The PRINCE'S PROGRESS, and other POEMS. By CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI. With Two Designs by D. G. Rossetti. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

The POEMS of ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH, sometime Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Second Edition. With a Memoir by F. T. PALGRAVE. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6s.

SHADOWS of the PAST, in Verse. By Viscount STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

POEMS. By Richard Chenevix Trench, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Collected and arranged anew. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

BALLADS and SONGS of BRITANNY. By TOM TAYLOR. Translated, with some of the Original Melodies Harmonized by Mrs. TOM TAYLOR. With Illustrations by J. Thorne, J. E. Millais, R.A., J. Tenniel, C. Keene, E. Corbould, and H. K. Browne. Small 4to. cloth, price 12s.

THE ANGEL in the HOUSE. By COVENTRY PATMORE. A New and Cheap Edition. 1 vol. 18mo. beautifully printed on toned paper, price 2s. 6d. Also, 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s.

LAURENCE BLOOMFIELD in IRELAND. A Modern Poem. By WILLIAM ALLINGHAM. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 7s.

LEONORE: a Tale. By Georgiana Lady CHATTERTON. A New Edition, beautifully printed on thick toned paper, with Frontispiece and Vignette Title, engraved by Jeens, crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

MY BEAUTIFUL LADY. By Thomas WOOLNER. With a Vignette Title by Arthur Hughes, engraved by Jeens. Third Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

DUKE ERNEST: a Tragedy. And other POEMS. By ROSAMOND HERVEY. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

DRAMATIC STUDIES. By Augusta WEBSTER. Extra fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

THE PROMETHEUS BOUND of ÆSCHYLUS. Literally Translated into English Verse, by AUGUSTA WEBSTER. Edited by THOMAS WEBSTER, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Extra fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

A LIFE DRAMA, and other Poems. By ALEXANDER SMITH. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

CITY POEMS. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

EDWIN of DEIRA. Second Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

ECOLOGUES and MONO-DRAMAS; or, a Collection of Verse. By WILLIAM LANCASTER. Extra fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

FRATERNITA: Poems. Extra fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

STUDIES in VERSE. Extra fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

ENGLISH IDYLLS, and other Poems. By JANE ELLICE. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

BEHIND the VEIL, and other Poems. By the Hon. RODEN NOEL. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

The SAINTS' TRAGEDY; or, the True Story of Elizabeth of Hungary. By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, M.A. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

ANDROMEDA, and other Poems. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

The POETICAL WORKS of ROBERT BURNS. Edited, from the best Printed and Manuscript Authorities, with copious Glossarial Index, and a Biographical Memoir, by ALEXANDER SMITH. 2 vols. handsomely bound in cloth, with Vignette and Design by J. B.; engraved by Shaw. Price 9s.

The BOOK of PRAISE. From the best English Hymn-Writers. Selected and arranged by ROUNDELL PALMER. A New Edition, with Additional Hymns. 18mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

The SUNDAY BOOK of POETRY. Selected and arranged by C. F. ALEXANDER. With a Vignette by H. Farren. 18mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

The BALLAD BOOK. A Selection of the Choicest British Ballads. Edited by WILLIAM ALLINGHAM. With a Vignette by J. Noel Paton. 18mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

The GOLDEN TREASURY of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language. Selected and arranged with Notes, by FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE. With a Vignette by T. Woolner. 18mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

The SONG BOOK. Words and Tunes, from the Best Poets and Musicians. Selected and arranged by JOHN HULLAH, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, London. 18mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

TRAVELS, BIOGRAPHY, &c.

NOW READY AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.

"The grand addition to the Geography of Inner Africa made by Mr. Baker."—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Bart.

3 vols. 8vo. with Maps, numerous Illustrations, engraved on Wood by J. Cooper, from Sketches by Mr. Baker, and a Chromolithograph Frontispiece of the Great Lake from which the Nile flows, and Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, beautifully engraved on Steel by Jeens, after Photographs, cloth, 22s.

The ALBERT N'YANZA, GREAT BASIN of the NILE, and EXPLORATIONS of the NILE SOURCES. By SAMUEL WHITE BAKER, M.A. F.R.G.S., and Gold Medalist of the Royal Geographical Society.

"A model of what a book of travels should be."

"A book which everybody must read."—*North British Review.*
"As a Macaulay rose among the historians, so a Baker had arisen among the explorers."—*Reader.*
"There is not a page in it that will not repay perusal; and not a chapter that is not, in some way or other, suggestive."

"Charmingly written,—full, as might be expected, of incident,—and free from the tediousness of the rest of the class of books which is the drawback to almost all books of African travel."—*Spectator.*
"No one who has any feelings to be moved can read Mr. Baker's exquisite narrative without extending to him and his noble wife the warmest sympathy."—*London Review.*

LETTERS from EGYPT, 1863-5. By LADY DUFF GORDON. Crown 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d. Third Edition.

"We seem while we follow the narrative of her journey rather to see and to hear than to read."—*Times.*

A PAINTER'S CAMP. In Three Books. I. England—II. Scotland—III. France. By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON, Author of "The Isles of Loch Awe." Second Edition, revised, with an additional Part. Extra fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6s.—Also, 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, price 21s.

With a Coloured Map and Illustrations,
ACROSS MEXICO in 1864-5. By W. H. BULLOCK. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

A NARRATIVE of a YEAR'S JOURNEY through CENTRAL and EASTERN ARABIA, 1863-3. By WILLIAM GIFFORD PALGRAVE, late of the 8th Regiment Bombay N.I. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, with a Portrait of the Author, Map, and Plans illustrating the Route, 22s. Third Edition.

CAWNPORE. By G. O. Trevelyan, M.P. Illustrated with a Plan of Cawnpore. New and Cheaper Edition, revised and corrected. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

By the same Author,
The COMPETITION WALLAH. A New and Cheaper Edition, with Omissions and Corrections. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 6s. Uniform with "Cawnpore."

* These form part of Macmillan's 6s. Series of Popular Works.

VACATION TOURISTS and NOTES of TRAVEL in 1861. Edited by FRANCIS GALTON. With 10 Maps to illustrate the Routes.

Contents:—1. St. Petersburg and Moscow, by the Rev. A. Weir, B.C.L. M.A.—2. The Country of Schamany, by W. Marshall, Esq. F.R.G.S.—3. The Monks of Mount Athos, by H. F. Tozer, M.A.—4. The Amazon and Rio Madeira, by the Rev. G. Young—5. Nine Weeks in Canada, by Capt. R. Colquhoun, R.N. C.B.—6. A Naturalist's Impressions of Spain, by P. L. Selater, M.A. Ph.D. F.R.S.—7. Geological Notes on Auvergne, by A. Geikie, F.R.S.E. F.G.S.—8. Fiji and its Islands, by R. S. Searman, Ph.D. F.R.S.—9. The Kru Coast, Cape Palmas, and the Niger, by W. Durrant, M.D.—10. Nabobs and the Samaritans, by G. Grove, Esq.—11. Christmas in Montenegro, by J. M. 8vo. cloth, price 12s.

VACATION TOURISTS and NOTES of TRAVEL in 1863-3. Edited by FRANCIS GALTON.

Contents:—1. A Winter's Ride in Palestine, by the Rev. H. B. Tristram—2. Fish Culture in France, by James G. Bertram—3. The Turks of Constantinople, by Charles M. Kennedy—4. Letters from the Cape, by Lady Duff Gordon—5. Poland, by W. G. Clark—6. The Republic of Paraguay, by D. Powell, Esq.—7. Sinai, by the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt—8. The Ancient Shell-Mounds of Denmark, by Mrs. Lubbock—9. The Medical Service of the Federal Army, by C. Mayo, M.A.—10. The Church and People of Serbia, by the Rev. W. T. Grieve—11. Wilderness Journeys in New Brunswick, by His Excellency the Hon. Arthur Gordon. 8vo. cloth, price 16s.

ESSAYS, Biographical and Critical. Chiefly on the English Poets. By DAVID MASSON, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. cloth, price 12s. 6d.

By the same Author,
BRITISH NOVELISTS and THEIR STYLES; being a Critical Sketch of the History of British Prose Fiction. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

ESSAYS in CRITICISM. By Matthew ARNOLD, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Extra fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6s.

ESSAYS on ART. By Francis Turner PALGRAVE, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Mulready—Dyce—Holman Hunt—Herbert—Poetry, Prose and Sensationalism in Art—Sculpture in England—The Albert Cross, &c. Extra fcap. 8vo. price 6s. (Uniform with "Arnold's Essays.")

MACMILLAN & CO. LONDON.

FICTION.

Now ready at all the Libraries.

HEREWARD the WAKE. "Last of the English." By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, M.A. Author of "Westward Ho!" "Two Years Ago," &c. 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, price 21s.

The DOVE in the EAGLE'S NEST: a New Novel. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 12s.

LEIGHTON COURT: a Country-House Story. By HENRY KINGSLEY, Author of "The Hillyars and Burtons," "Ravenshoe," "Austin Elliot," &c. 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 21s.

A SON of the SOIL: a New Novel. 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 21s.

CLEMENCY FRANKLYN: a New Novel. By the Author of "Janet's Home." 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 21s.

The CLEVER WOMAN of the FAMILY. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, price 12s.

MISS RUSSELL'S HOBBY: a Novel. 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 12s.

The AARBERGS: a Novel. By Rosamond HERVEY. 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, 21s.

CLARA VAUGHAN: a Novel. 3 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, price 11. 11s. 6d.

The HILLYARS and BURTONS: a Story of Two Families. By HENRY KINGSLEY. 3 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, price 11. 11s. 6d.

LEGENDS of NUMBER NIP. By Mark LEMON. With 6 Illustrations by Charles Keene. Extra fcap. 8vo. 5s.

The WATER BABIES: a Fairy Tale for a Land Baby. By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, M.A. With 2 Illustrations by J. Noel Paton, R.S.A. New Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

By the same Author,
ALTON LOCKE, Tailor and Poet. New Edition, with a New Preface. Crown 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

YEAST. Fourth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

SCOURING of the WHITE HORSE. By the Author of "Tom Brown's School Days." With numerous Illustrations by Richard Doyle. Ninth Thousand. Imp. 18mo. printed on toned paper, gilt leaves, 8s. 6d.

By the same Author,
TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL-DAYS. By an OLD BOY. Thirty-third Thousand. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

Also, the PEOPLE'S EDITION, 18mo. 2s.

The ADVENTURES of ROBINSON CRUSOE. Edited from the Original Editions by J. V. CLARK, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. With a Vignette Title by J. E. Millais. 18mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

The FAIRY BOOK. Classic Fairy Stories. Selected and rendered anew by the Author of "John Halifax." With a Vignette by J. Noel Paton. 18mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

ALICE'S ADVENTURES in WONDERLAND: a Tale for Children. By LEWIS CARROLL. With 49 Illustrations by John Tenniel, engraved by Dalziel Brothers. Crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

MACMILLAN & CO'S SIX-SHILLING SERIES of POPULAR WORKS.

Uniformly printed and bound, crown 8vo. cloth, price 6s. each.

WESTWARD HO! By Charles Kingsley.

HYPATIA. By Charles Kingsley.

TWO YEARS AGO. By Charles Kingsley.

ARTIST and CRAFTSMAN.

A LADY in her OWN RIGHT. By Westland Marston.

THE MOOR COTTAGE. By May Everley.

THE HEIR of REDCLIFFE.

DYNEVOR TERRACE. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

HEARTSEASE. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

HOPES and FEARS. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

THE YOUNG STEPMOTHER. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

JANET'S HOME.

THE DAISY CHAIN. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

THE TRIAL: More Links in the Daisy Chain. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

TOM BROWN at OXFORD. By the Author of "Tom Brown's School-Days."

GEOFFREY HAMLYN. By Henry Kingsley.

RAVENSHOE. By Henry Kingsley.

AUSTIN ELLIOT. By Henry Kingsley.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C. Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid. Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh; for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, June 23, 1866.